

[THURSDAY, March 15, 1776.]

THE

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OR,

GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



JOURNAL,

THE

ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

Mr. HOLT,  
SIR,

By giving the following Observations, on the RIGHT of JURIES, a Place in your next GAZETTE, you will much oblige a Customer, of universal Principles of LOYALTY and LIBERTY, &c.

From the POLITICAL REGISTER,  
To a JURYMAN.

SIR,

*Nolumus Leges Angliæ Mutari.*

**I**T is an Englishman's peculiar happiness, that as he is born to inherit his lands, so he is to inherit the laws, which are his birth-right; and if he would keep the one, he must be careful to preserve the other. The laws are the paladium of property; they are the surest safeguard of our lives, and the strongest fence to our lands. All law is, or ought to be right reason, but there ever was, and always will be, a struggle between men's reason and their passions, between law and arbitrary power. The laws of this nation, as by a compact with the crown, in the Magna Charta of this kingdom, appears, do indeed defend and secure the lives, liberties, and properties of the subject, as far as human prudence could devise. But the grand or principal law of this land, on which the justice of all the rest depend, is, that for trying all disputes and differences between subject and subject, and all crimes against the crown, PER PARES, or by a jury of twelve honest men, of the same rank and degree with the persons disputing or accused; who are to be elected without prejudice of party, and are bound by oath to try such dispute, difference, or crime, according to the best of their understandings, and to bring in according to their consciences an impartial verdict.

Our ancestors were indeed so justly jealous of their liberties, and so careful to arm against any unjust prosecution of the crown, that they fixed grand juries as an advanced guard, who were, before any prosecution could be carried on, to find it BILLA VERA, that there was just cause or reason for it. But this grand barrier of British liberty, has been often borne down by arbitrary power, and prosecutions carried on against the subject by Star-chamber information. But though prosecutions by information are now become common, yet they are nevertheless a national grievance, and a very great encroachment upon our laws and liberties, and should therefore teach us to be more vigilant and careful in keeping those rights which yet remain.

Though trials PER PARES, or by a jury of twelve honest men, of equal rank with the person tried, is yet left us, and is indeed the great law on which all our lives, liberties and properties depend, yet there has been lately a doctrine inculcated that tends to destroy the very use and essence of them: That which arbitrary power cannot batter down, it may undermine.

The form of juries, as of parliaments, have by long usage been rendered too sacred to be attacked; but what does the form of any thing avail without the use? as hypocrisy in religion is a great affront and mockery of God, so good forms kept up in any state, are, when turned to bad uses, a gross affront and mockery of the people.

It has lately been by some confidently asserted, that juries are not judges of law, but of fact only: What can be more false? what more injurious to the subject? or, what can tend more to overturn all our laws and liberties? for if this pernicious doctrine should be allowed, juries would be so far from being a security to the subject, that they would be then a snare; and that which our ancestors intended as a bulwark to defend our lives and properties, would become a strong engine to batter them down; because any person might then be prosecuted for the most innocent action; nay, indeed, for acting according to any law of the land which arbitrary power did not like; and found guilty, and punished at the pleasure of the court; for they need only to charge such action in the information to be seditious, traitorous, &c. and then to prove the fact, and the juries must of course bring him in guilty, if they are not judges of law

but of fact only. But this wicked doctrine, that tends to subvert all our laws and liberties, is not more contrary to reason than practice: For do not juries upon all indictments for murder, take upon themselves to judge whether the prisoner be guilty of murder or manslaughter; and find accordingly? when a person is prosecuted upon any statute, is not such statute usually read to the jurors? For what reason? But because they should judge whether the matter of the person accused be within such statute or not. Are they not then judges of law as well as fact? Is not the juror's oath, THAT HE WILL WELL AND TRULY TRY, AND TRUE DELIVERANCE MAKE, that is, that they will fully, truly and impartially try the prisoner, whether he be guilty of the crime laid to his charge or not, and according to their consciences either acquit or condemn him? In their oath there is nothing of this new, unjust, and dangerous distinction between matter of law and matter of fact, but they are sworn to try the prisoner impartially, and, according to the best of their understandings, to bring him in guilty or not guilty. The first part of a jury's consideration is indeed, whether the matter laid to the charge of the prisoner be a crime or not; the second, whether or no he committed it. If the matter laid to the charge of the prisoner be not itself a crime, how can any jury, without breaking their oath, bring him in guilty of the fact? Is it not the greatest absurdity to say, that a man is guilty of an innocent action? Can innocence be guilt? Whenever a jury bring in the prisoner guilty of the fact, yet not being convinced in their consciences of the crime of it, leave that to the court, it is commonly called a special verdict; but the proper appellation is indeed, special perjury, because they do not, according to their oaths, WELL AND TRULY TRY, AND TRUE DELIVERANCE MAKE: For when a jury are not convinced in their consciences, that both the matter laid against the prisoner be such a crime as is mentioned in the indictment, and that he also committed it, they are bound by their oaths to bring him in NOT GUILTY.

Juries should indeed always consider by what method the prisoner before them stands accused: If he does not stand there according to the common legal manner by a presentment of a grand jury, but by information, they may then very reasonably suspect that the prisoner's crime is not such as it is called; because prosecutions by information are seldom brought, but when no grand jury will find the bill; and therefore they should in such cases always supply the place of a grand jury, by taking upon themselves to determine the nature of the crime, and not by an iniquitous special verdict cast the prisoner, as it were into the power of his prosecutor. Juries are bound to see with their own eyes, and not through the optics of the bench; nor are their consciences to be controuled by the court.

There are cases indeed relating to property, that often happen between subject and subject, which are more intricate, and require nice distinctions; here the judges must help the jury to distinguish: But in all criminal cases, between the crown and subject, the crime of the fact, as well as the fact itself, should always be fully and clearly proved to the satisfaction of the consciences of the jury; or otherwise they cannot without perjury, but bring in the prisoner not guilty.

Lawyers often puzzle themselves and perplex others, with nice and subtil distinctions about the meaning of words; and I think they have differed in opinion in no one more, than in the word FALSE. Some lawyers will say, that a libel may be either true or false; and that its truth makes it rather more a libel, than if it was false: But who was ever yet prosecuted for writing or publishing a libel that was true? I believe no person was ever yet prosecuted for a libel, where the word false was not expressly mentioned in the indictment; therefore it appears plain to me, that falsehood must be joined to defamation, to make a libel.

That great lawyer, my lord chief justice HOLT, says, That whoever asserts things in writing, must also, at his peril, prove them to be true.

If what a man has wrote, or published be truth, with what conscience can a jury bring him in guilty of writing or publishing a false libel? it is surely contrary to right reason, and therefore should be so to law too, to charge a person with publishing a libel that is false, and yet refuse him the liberty of proving it to be true; such refusal cannot but be to every honest man's conscience, the strongest evidence of its truth. Can right reason call truth a crime? if not, I hope the laws of England never will. Misdemeanors indeed must be the state of that people, where writing truth against a man, is accounted a crime; but writing falsehood against God, none. Yet I own I discommend, nay, highly blame, the writing of even truth itself, if defamatory, when it concerns only private persons; but if the rights or liberties of the public, are any ways interested, truth, and all the truth, HOWEVER DEFAMATORY, ought always to be told; for otherwise, how could the public ever oppose any oppression at all? as suppose a man was by arbitrary power illegally imprisoned, and denied the common relief of the law; in such cases, would not the public be highly concerned therein? For, might not the same hard treatment be every man's case? Should not therefore such man publicly complain thereof, and make his true case known to others, that they might take proper measures to prevent its being their own?

To make a libel of any writing, the words of it should not have a forced meaning by innuendoes, drawn from any orator's fertile brains, put upon them; but the sense of them should be plain, clear and obvious to every one; for otherwise, so great is the lawyer's art, that he would withdraw truth from the most sacred truth, and make a libel of the Lord's prayer: As for instance, in these words, 'For thine is the kingdom;' oh, says Mr. Attorney, that is a treasonable expression; for, by innuendo, it is saying the king hath no right to the crown. There are, indeed, no words which lawyers cannot, by forced constructions, torture into treason; juries may therefore well smile, when they see those learned and eloquent gentlemen take such pains to persuade them, that such words carry a very different sense from what their own reason plainly tells them.

Public grievances can never be redressed but by public complaints; and they cannot well be made without the press: Now if public oppressions can not possibly be removed without public complaining; and, if such complaints, though ever so just and true, should be deemed libels against those who cause them, would not the rights and liberties of the public be in a fine situation? Our laws would be then delusions, our rights but shadows, and our liberties a dream. To secure the lives, liberties and properties of the subject from all such oppressions, is the sole end or intention of juries; and while they act according to their oaths, they will be a sufficient guard against them.

There is a noble instance of the firmness, and integrity of a jury, lately published in the case of JOHN PETER ZANONI, PRINTER, at New-York; who was prosecuted by information, for publishing a false libel against the GOVERNOR. Mr. Hamilton, the prisoner's counsel, justly and bravely owned his client's publishing it, but insisted it was not false, and would have produced witnesses to have proved its truth, but was denied by the court. In this case some notices of arbitrary power was used; and the judges plainly shewed, that they sat there only during the governor's pleasure: Yet, notwithstanding all the partial influence of power, and base direction of the bench, the jury, to their immortal honour, acquitted the prisoner, by bringing in their verdict, NOT GUILTY.

Since which we have had at home, at the trial of Mr. OWEN, for publishing the case of Mr. MURRAY, a more glorious instance of the wisdom and conscientious firmness of a jury; for though the prosecution was carried on against him at the desire of the honourable house of commons, yet such was the invincible integrity of those brave gentlemen on the jury, that, to the inexpressible satisfaction of all honest men, and true lovers of their country, and to their



own eternal honour, they acquitted him, by bringing in their verdict NOT GUILTY.

When juries thus act according to their consciences, and bravely resist the illegal attempts of arbitrary power, they not only secure the lives and properties of their fellow subjects, but transmit their own names & virtues to posterity, in the shining records of eternal fame. The conscience of a jury is the supreme law, the law of right reason; over which no rhetoric from the bar, no direction from the bench, should ever have the least sway or influence. THE HEARTS OF HONEST MEN ARE THE TEMPLES OF TRUTH, which no interest can corrupt, no power or persuasion change: They will stand, like a rock, firm and immovable, AGAINST ALL THE WAVES OF CORRUPTION, OR WINDS OF ARBITRARY POWER. I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

BRITANNICUS.

As the above excellent piece ought to be made as universally known as possible, the PRINTERS in all parts of the BRITISH EMPIRE, are requested to REPRINT IT; and thereby assist in banding it with THOSE EXTRAORDINARY POPULAR CASES, down to POSTERITY.—ZENGER'S TRIAL, &c. is now in the Press, at the Printing Office at the Exchange, in New-York.

L O N D O N, December 18.

WE hear a design is on foot to augment the salaries of all his Majesty's governors in the West Indies and North-America; for the better support of their dignity, as his Majesty's representatives in their several governments.

This week a number of artificers in the woollen manufacture have arrived in town from the cloathing counties, on high encouragement to embark for Bolton, Philadelphia, and New York.

Instead of fifty thousand, the Czarina has sent an order throughout her empire, to raise immediately a hundred thousand recruits. So powerful a levy, however, instead of indicating a continuance of the war, may possibly contribute more than the most artful negotiations, to enforce a speedy peace.

We hear that there is to be a total change in the government of America, and that shortly there will be a Vice-roy sent thither, who is to be empowered to preside, similar to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and that the administration of affairs will be new modelled in such a manner, as to put an end to the present alarming disputes between Great Britain and the Colonies.

Peter Chester, Esq; is appointed governor of West-Florida.

Dec. 22. On Wednesday last Mr. Dalrymple, who some years ago was commissioned by the honourable East India company, to look out for and fix upon a proper spot for an Emporium in the eastern part of the world, declared, before the whole house, his intention of laying open his great discoveries, in this respect, if the plan he, about eighteen months ago, gave into the directors should not be carried into execution by them within three weeks from that day. It has been demonstrated to most of the principal directors of the East India company that Mr. Dalrymple's plan will require no more than 25,000l. to carry it into execution, and that the annual profits arising from it will amount to many hundred thousand pounds. But it is said, as Mr. Dalrymple was originally protected and patronised by Mr. Sullivan and his party, and as Mr. Sullivan's interest has not at present the ascendant, in that company, cold water has for these eighteen months been thrown upon his important plan, although universally approved of.

The unfortunate captain Gordon, who was lately executed at Brest, was an officer in one of our marching regiments on the Irish establishment, and possessed of an estate of 800l. per annum. Having some time since fought a duel at Lucas's coffee-house, Dublin, and killed his man, he was obliged to go abroad, to avoid being brought to justice by the friends of the unfortunate person he engaged with.

Extract of a private Letter from Lisbon, brought by the last mail, dated December 3. 1769.

"You will hear by the mail of the strange attempt made on the King: but take the current story; a soldier in the artillery having lost in the late war the use of one of his arms (which I believe was almost all the mischief done in it) was disbanded, with, as I hear, the promise of a pension, which has never been paid, nor, I believe, ever will be paid; however, he by some means or other purchased a little mule, and by her assistance procured bread for himself and a large family. On the king's journey to Villa-Niciosa, this mule was seized, as is customary, and by ill usage died. Reduced to the utmost distress, the poor man petitioned the king, but got no redress. Actuated by despair, he determined to take an amende honourable, by thrashing his Majesty's jacket, which he did with a bludgeon; he was presently seized, and the consequence you may easily imagine will be paying the tribute due to his temerity: But there is another I shudder at. In this country what a handle may be made of this affair? His trial will not be publick, and he may confess or impeach—what he never did confess or impeach—it is a paradox, but you may easily explain it, so I shall not take the trouble. Happy

England I wish I had thy sons in some of these blessed climes for one twelvemonth! Experience would teach them to resist with pleasure on the happiness they are born to."

Letters from Paris say, that his most Christian Majesty offered to deliver up the Sieur Gordon to the King of Great-Britain, but that the latter monarch replied, that he ought to be punished in the place where he committed the crime.

A private letter from Berlin says, that a new treaty of alliance has been lately concluded between the Empress of Russia and the King of Prussia, by which the latter engages to assist the former against the Turks, and the Confederates of Poland with an army of 80,000 men, which are now on their march to Warsaw.

Jan. 4. A certain great man, whose appearance on the political stage, has been long wished for, is preparing to exhibit a very spirited scene on Tuesday next.

Advices from Constantinople declare, that the Grand Signor has sent orders to the King of Morocco and the other Princes of Barbary, to hold their naval force in readiness, to oppose the entrance of the Russian fleet into the Archipelago.

When the Pope was thrown from his horse on his public entry into Rome, on his recovery, he only said "I never learned to ride, and God was pleased to humble me because of my presumption."

We are well informed that Lord Catham intends to support a new character on an ensuing occasion.

It is said an act of parliament that passed the Commons 17 Charles I. for restraining bishops and others in holy orders, from intermeddling with secular affairs, will shortly be revived.

The report of a war with France, is again very current, and yesterday a gentleman on change laid ten guineas that war will be declared before the first of July.

A report strongly prevails that a number of very eminent merchants have a scheme in agitation for prosecuting a petition, setting forth the necessity of taking the American affairs under immediate consideration.

We are informed that the Bristol petition was signed by 2445 freemen.

The petition of the county of York, (which is signed by near 11,000 freeholders) was presented to his Majesty by the following gentlemen, viz. Sir James Ibbetson, the High-Sheriff, Sir Marmaduke Wyvil, Sir George Armitage, and Sir William Anderson barsts. John-Stephenson Hall, Sohn Sylvester Smith, Richard Wilson, Benjamin Ferrand, John Milnes, and Samuel Shore, esqrs. His Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

It is said the last dispatches received in London by the French Ambassador, have entirely removed the doubt of the ministry, respecting their present disposition to break the peace.

It is now confidently asserted, that the celebrated Junius has set out on his travels into foreign parts.

We hear that at a meeting of the commissioners for Trade and Plantations some time ago, their Lordships took into consideration a Memorial of several merchants, containing proposals for better regulating and encouraging the importation of pitch, tar, and turpentine, whose propositions were as follows, viz. "First, That the bounty on the importation of green tar made in the manner prescribed in the act which gives such bounty, be altogether discontinued; there being little or no green tar imported or used in the manufactures of this kingdom. Secondly, That the duty of 9s. 7d. per last of 12 barrels, payable upon common tar imported from North-America, be taken off, the bounty of 44s. per ton upon such tar, be reduced, to 24s. but that no such tar be entitled to the reduced bounty, or exempted from payment of the duty, unless shipped in America, and imported to this kingdom in well hoop'd casks of 32 gallons. Thirdly, that the bounty of 30s. per ton, now payable upon turpentine imported from the colonies, be discontinued, and the duty of 38s. per ton reduced to 8s. per ton. Fourthly, That the duty of 9s. 7d. per last of 12 barrels, of pitch, imported from the colonies, be taken off, and the bounty of 20s. per ton reduced to 10s." A bill, we hear, will be brought into parliament at the opening of the session, for the regulations abovementioned; and there is no doubt of its passing immediately, as the treasury and navy boards have approved of the plan. Tar is risen in London to 9s. per barrel, our account of the above regulations, and the late hurricane in North-Carolina.

Jan. 6. Yesterday the Yorkshire, Worcestershire, Somersetshire, Herefordshire, Northumberland and New-Castle petitions, were presented to his Majesty at St. James's.

A protest from the town of Liverpool was yesterday presented to his Majesty at St. James's, against the petition now soliciting in the said town, desiring his Majesty, for certain reasons, to dissolve the present parliament, which protest concludes as follows: "To say that the house of commons is partial, unjust or corrupt, or does any thing out of

malice, is, in our opinion, highly criminal, and tends to raise scandal upon the whole nation, whose representatives they are. For these reasons we cannot approve of the matter, manner, or intent, of these petitions, and hope to be justified in making publick the reasons for our dissent thereto. Our actions, in the most perilous and critical times, have proved us to be faithful subjects; and, we trust, our conduct and candour in this affair, must prove us to be good citizens."

A council was holden this morning at the Cockpit Royal, when several important regulations; previously necessary to the meeting of parliament, were determined upon.

Some very interesting papers are come from Ireland, which will shortly be laid before the public;

A bill is actually preparing to be laid before a great assembly, for a repeal of the most oppressive part of the game act. And what is worthy notice, this measure is, promoted by the ministry.

A certain nobleman, who labours under a very dangerous complaint, is not expected to live many days.

The duke of Bedford's disorders are reported to be an asthma and a dropsy.

We are well informed that a certain popular American Governor has refused the offer of a peerage.

Some of our patriotic petitioners begin to be alarmed, lest the parliament should in earnest be dissolved, and their seats come to be repurchased, which would make them look as wise as the Irish patriots did on a like occasion. It is supposed therefore, that they will be content with the King's sending his parliament to Coventry for a month, as the French king has formerly sent his to Pontoise. But some think it better that a bed of justice should be holden at St. James's, the commons and their journal sent for, and all their presumptuous votes about the Middlesex elections struck out by his Majesty's command, after the example of his royal brother at Versailles.

Yesterday the following gentlemen waited upon his Majesty at St. James's, with the petition of the citizens of Bristol, and were graciously received, viz. Sir William Corrington, bart. Richard Hippley Cox, Esq; Mr. Henry Cruger, and Mr. Samuel Span, merchants of that city. The two last gentlemen were deputed by their fellow citizens to present it.

HIS MAJESTY'S Most Gracious SPEECH  
To both Houses of PARLIAMENT,  
On Tuesday the ninth Day of January 1770.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with much Concern, that I find Myself obliged to open this Parliament, with acquainting you, that the Distemper among the Horned Cattle, has lately broke out in this Kingdom, notwithstanding every Precaution that could be used for preventing the Infection from foreign Parts. Upon the first notice of its actual Appearance, My next Attention was to stop, if possible, its further Progress, and as the Success of those Endeavours must, in all probability, have been entirely defeated, by any the least Degree of Delay in the Application of them, I thought it absolute necessary, with the Advice of My Privy Council, to give immediate Directions for every Step to be taken, that appeared most capable of checking the instant Danger of the spreading of the Infection, until I could have an Opportunity of consulting My Parliament upon some more permanent Measures, for securing us against so great a Calamity; and to your immediate and most serious Consideration, I earnestly recommend this very important Object.

I have given My parliament repeated Assurances, that it has always been, My fixed Purpose, to preserve the General Tranquillity, maintaining at the same time, the Dignity and Honour of My Crown, together with the just Rights and Interest of My people. The uncommon Burthens which My Subjects have borne so cheerfully, in order to bring the late War to a happy Conclusion, must be an additional Motive, to make me vigilant to prevent the present Disturbances in Europe from extending to any Part, where the Security, Honour or Interest, of this Nation, may make it necessary for My Crown to become a Party. The Assurances I receive from the other Great Powers, afford Me Reason to believe, that My Endeavours will continue to be successful; I shall still make the General Interest of Europe the Object of My Attention; and while I steadily support My own Rights, I shall be equally careful, not to acknowledge the Claims of any other Powers, contrary to the Limitations of the late Treaties of Peace.

It is needless for me to recommend to the serious Attention of My Parliament, the State of My Government in America; I have endeavoured, on my Part, by every Means, to bring back My Subjects there, to their Duty and to a due Sense of Lawful Authority. It gives Me much Concern to inform you, that the Success of my Endeavours has not answered my Expectations, and that in some of my Colonies, many Persons have embarked in Measures, highly unwarrantable, and calculated



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Gracious SPEECH PARLIAMENT, of January 1770.

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to destroy the Commercial Connection between them and the Mother Country.

Gentlemen of the House of Common.  
"I have ordered the proper Estimates to be laid before you: I am persuaded that your Affection for my Person and Government, and your Zeal for the Public Good, will induce you to grant such supplies, as are necessary; and you may be assured, that on My Part, they shall be managed with the strictest Oeconomy.

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"As the Welfare and Prosperity of My People, have always been the Object of my Wishes, and the Rule of My Actions, so I am persuaded, from My Experience of your Conduct, that you will be governed in your Proceedings by the same Principles; My ready Concurrence and Support, in every Measure that may serve to promote those Ends, you may always depend upon. On you it would be now, more than ever, incumbent to avoid all Heats and Animosities among yourselves, and to cultivate that Spirit of Harmony, which becomes those who have but one common Object in their View, and which may be most likely to give Authority and Efficacy to the Result of your Deliberations: Such a Conduct, on your Parts, will above all Things, contribute to maintain, in their proper Lustre, the Strength, the Reputation, and the Prosperity of this Country; to strengthen the Attachment of My Subjects to that excellent Constitution of Government, from which they derive such distinguished Advantages; and, to cause the firm Reliance and Confidence, which I have in the Wisdom of My Parliament, as well as in their Zeal for the true Interest of My People, to be justified and approved both at Home and abroad."

Hamburgh, Dec. 18. A copy of a letter from Constantinople, dated the 29th of last month is handed about here, advising that on the 4th the people rose with a design to dethrone the grand signior; that the mutineers approached the seraglio in the evening, but were received very warmly by the bashaws, or body guards, and that some thousands were killed and wounded on both sides; that the grand signior elcaped in the night to Adrianople, where he remained with 10,000 of his best troops while another corps of 12,000 was left at Constantinople to secure the publick tranquillity. This news however, seems to require a double confirmation.

NEWPORT, Feb. 19, 1770.  
Capt. Freeborn, from Montserrat and St. Martin's informs, that the annual ships from England to the islands, brought out all their armaments usual in time of war, with full complements of men; and that these ships also brought the same flores for the ships which failed early in the year: That they were buying up Bermuda sloops for privateers, in all the islands.

Mr. HOLT.  
Please to give the following a Place in your next Paper, And will oblige your's, &c.  
On CANDIDUS's Reply to VESPATIAN, in our last. DID old Demitrian live to draw his Hanger, Then Candid might have Cause to dread his An- But no such Fear can from Vespasian rise, Lger: Who takes no Pleasure in—destroying Flies..  
New-York, March 10. 1770. FUSCUS.

NEW-YORK, March 15.  
The Paper signed JUNIUS, which has been published in Boston, Philadelphia and this City, has also been re-printed in the South-Carolina Gazette of the 19th of February last, from the St. James's Chronicle of December 21st. At the Bottom of that Paper, it is observed, that the Opinion of four of the first Counsel in the Kingdom was taken on that Letter before it was committed to the Press.

No Prosecution has as yet been set on Foot against the Author or Publisher of that Paper. How different is the Conduct and Opinion of the Government at Home, with Regard to Libels, from the Conduct and Opinion of some People among us? This Conduct seems to shew us, that the Star-Chamber Doctrine relative to Libels, is conceived in England to be as unfriendly to the Liberty of the Press, as it is dangerous to the Rights of the People.

Quere. Is or is not the Piece lately published here, signed a Son of Liberty, for which Capt. McDougall suffers Imprisonment, more than a common Libel, when JUNIUS's Letters are printed in one of the most notorious Papers in England, unnoticed.

Last Saturday Morning, about 3 o'Clock, a Fire broke out in the House of Capt. Samuel Hallett, near Hellgate, on Long-Island. The House, with most of the Furniture, was entirely consumed, the Loss said to be estimated at about £.1800. He and his Wife were here when the fire broke out. There is just Cause of Suspicion, that the House was designedly set on Fire, by a Villain in the Neighbourhood.

Last Thursday Night a little before 12 o'Clock, a terrible Fire broke out in a large-wooden Building in Scotch-Street, belonging to Mr. Jonathan Hampton, being the Place of meeting of the St. John's Lodge, who have lost all their Jewels and other Furniture. How the Fire began is uncertain, but it is generally supposed, that it was from Chips and Shavings left by Carpenters who had been at work there, and that the Fire must have got to a considerable Height within, before it was discovered; for after it broke out, in less than 30 Minutes the whole Building was destroyed. The Moon shone very bright and the Weather providentially was calm and moderate, else it is probable most of the Houses in that Quarter of the Town might have been consumed, for most of

the Houses being of Wood, the Streets very narrow, the Pumps affording but a small Quantity of Water, and the Distance considerable from either of the Rivers, the Engines were not half supplied with Water for great Part of the Time. The Flames were so furious that they spread across the Street, and notwithstanding the utmost Efforts of the Inhabitants, greatly assisted by the Soldiers in Town and the Men from his Majesty's Ships, 16 Dwelling and Store Houses were destroyed, before the Fire could be suppressed. Several Persons were hurt, but we hear of no Lives lost. It is said some of the Stores that were burnt contained considerable Quantities of Goods, but that most of those who suffered by the Fire were poor People, several of whom lost their all.—A charitable Subscription for their Relief was set on Foot next Day, to which we hear his Honour the Lieutenant Governor and others subscribed liberally. This is said to be the greatest Fire that ever happen'd in this City, all the Mischief was done in little more than two Hours.

The Boston Papers of the 5th Instant, give Accounts of sundry Fights between the People of the Country and Town, and some Soldiers of the 29th Regiment, in which the Soldiers were always the Aggressors, and always worsted. It first began with a single Boxing Match, between a Countryman and a Soldier,—after that several Rencontres of the like Kind, happened between some of the Townsman and Soldiers; and then one of the Soldiers, having, at a Rope-walk, given a Challenge to fight any of the Workmen, one of them, went to him, threw him down and took away his Sword; he went away and returned with 8 or 9 more, armed with Bludgeons, Swords and Cutlasses, they attacked the Rope-makers, were driven off, return'd again 30 or 40 strong, renew'd the Attack and were again driven off. A Magistrate interposed to make Peace, but was struck at and insulted by the soldiers, several other such skirmishes happen'd and were repeated by the soldiers till Saturday evening.—so far the papers mention; what follows was reported by the Express, who left Boston on Wednesday se'night, and arrived here on Monday last. He reported that the workmen at the ropewalk seeing as they thought a disposition for further mischief prevailing among the soldiers, concluded if they came again, to ring the bells, and alarm the town. That on Monday evening the 5th instant a considerable body of the soldiers advancing toward the rope walk, the workmen rang the Bell cry'd Fire and alarm'd the Town, a great Number of People having assembled near the Town-House, where a Sentry is placed, the Regiments in Town appeared also, under Arms, and a Detachment was sent from the Main Guard to the Sentry; 7 Men of this Detachment; it seems fired among the Crowd.—The Post could not certainly tell the Reason,—whether, they were assaulted, or two closely pressed, or were order'd to fire,—but we hear Capt. Preston, who commanded, denies that he gave Orders to fire: The Detachment however fired, one after another, in different Directions, up and down, across the Street, &c. Three Men were killed on the Spot, another died soon after, 5 or 3 Men were thought to be mortally wounded, and several more hurt. The Governor, Council, Magistrates, &c. assembled, and at the unanimous Solicitation of the People, desired the Commanding Officer to send the whole Body of Soldiers out of Town, to which, at last he consented, and Preparations were making for their Departure, when the Express came away.

It is reported in Town, that another Express arrived on Tuesday, and another Yesterday, and that the Country had been alarmed, and 40,000 Men in Arms had march'd to Boston, and that the Troops had left the Town, and were gone into the Barracks at Castle William;—but have no Certainty of the Truth of either of these Reports.

[The Printer hereof being frequently reduced to the Dilemma, of offending a great Number of his Customers, if he either publishes, or refuses to publish, several of the Pieces that are sent him for publication, He has concluded to give each Side, upon equal Terms, full Scope to say what they please; provided they do not run into Indecencies that would be a Disgrace to any Paper, nor meddle with private Characters, any further than they are connected with public Affairs. This Restriction he hopes will be thought Reasonable, on the one Side, and on the other, that none will be offended with him for the Freedom with which they may be treated, in his Paper; they will have the same Freedom in their Turn, upon the same Terms; for at a Printer, he is of no Party, but equally at the Service of all.]

The Watchman is too long for this Paper, but may have a Place in our next.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRANCE.  
Sleep Mannab, Griffith, jun. from Hispaniola; Sally, Hunt, and Sally, Schermerborns, South-Carolina; Charming Polly, Yamans, Rhode-Island; Mary, Lawton, North-Carolina; Hambird, Cox, Rhode-Island; Bachelor, Place, Pennsylvania; Charlotte, Buffitt, Georgia; Josephus, Haffey, Nantucket.

Brig Jeany, Hunter, Madeira; Kofe, Waldron, St. Uben.  
OUTWARD. Sleep Brothers, Ritchie, for Antigua; Mannab, Griffith, jun. Jamaica; Phenix, Seymour, St. Christopher's. CLEARED. Sleep Dove, Ferguson, to Philadelphia; Richmond, Britton, Caracas; Hannab, Barzey, North-Carolina; Mary, Toolen, Jamaica. Brig Speedwell, Cowper, Pennsylvania; Philip, Richardson, Gibraltar. Ship Britannia, Munds, London.

To be sold, at public Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, on Thursday the 22d of Instant, March, at 12 o'Clock;

A Lease for 29 Years to come, on the 25th Day of this present Month, of the House and Ground now in the Occupation of Mr. Jacob Ketchum, situate in the Outskirts of this City, adjoining the Greenwich Road, and Land in the Tenure of Abraham Mortier, Esq; on the one Side, and of David Johnson, Esq; on the other.—containing near 29 Acres of excellent Garden, Meadow and Meadow Ground, of a good Soil, and greatly improved with Manure. The Situation is pleasant and very suitable for a Gentleman's Seat,—or it might be divided into three or more different inclosures and improved to great Advantage, in the Business of Gardening. The Garden affords Plenty of Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Cherries, Peaches, Pears, Plumbs, Filberts, Walnuts, and several other Kinds of Fruit; also upwards of 200 fine Asparagus at any on the Island. The Conditions of Lease, and the Terms of Payment, will be made known at the Time of Sale.

TO-MORROW,  
Will be sold, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, the following Articles, taken out of the Brig Polly and Nancy, at Sea, the 18th Ultimo, viz.  
ONE Jibb, Rigging and Blocks, Two Wooden and one Brass Compass, One Spy Glass, & one Jack, One Broad Ax and one Saw, One deep Sea Lead and Line, and a Hand Leads, One Yawl, one Bag of Hooks, Thimbles, Nails, &c. With two Studding Sails.  
Sundry Coils of Running  
N. B. On Monday next, will be sold at M'DAVITT'S Vendue House, 74 Pieces fine Irish Linen, with a Parcel Shop Goods.

A CONCERT OF MUSIC,  
For the BENEFIT of Mr. HULETT,  
Will be performed on Friday the 23d Instant, At Mr. BURNS'S ROOM.  
By particular Desire, Mr. STOTHERD, will perform several Pieces on the French Horn.  
The Concert to begin at half an Hour past Six o'Clock.  
Tickets, Price 8s.  
N. B. After the Concert, a Ball for the Ladies.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that Joseph Sacket, Jun. late of the City of New-York, Surgeon, intends to make Application to the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, at their next Session, to be discharged from his Creditors, in Consequence of an Assignment made in New-York, of his Estate, in October 1769.

TO BE SOLD,  
TWO Hundred Acres of choice Land, at the Creek that leads up to Middletown Point. A L S O,  
Another Plantation, with a House, Barn, and Kitchen, (formerly occupied by Abraham Hendricks) and a Quantity of Mowing Ground, within five Miles of Middletown Point.—Inquire of Abraham Hendricks, at Middletown Point, East New-Jersey.

TO BE SOLD,  
THE GLUE-HOUSE, near Fresh-Water, with all the Utensils for Glue-making.—It is also very convenient for the Soap and Candle making Business, which may be conveniently carried on, besides the Glue-making.—For further Particulars inquire of Henry Will, Pewterer, near the Old Slip. Who makes, sells, and exchanges, all Sorts of Pewter Ware, and gives Cash for old Pewter.

TO BE SOLD, BY John, Thomas, & Samuel Franklin, At their Store in Queen-Street, between Burling and Beekman's Slip;  
BEST Spermaceti Candles, warranted by the Maker, to be pure and good; a few Casks of Liverpool Ale, imported before the Non-Importation Agreement; a few Boxes of Tin Plate, green and scarlet Rattinets; blue, brown, and mix'd, black Broad Cloth; English, Russia and Ravens Sail Cloth; Cordage, from 2 to 6 Inches; which they will sell on the lowest Terms.  
New-York, 15th March, 1770.

Fifty Dollars Reward.  
WHEREAS the Sloop Three Friends, burthen about Fifty Tons, Carpenters Tonnage. Was on the Night of the 12th Instant, taken out of the Great Dock, and carried away, supposed by Capt. Ephraim Goldsmith, who was formerly Part Owner and Master of her, which Vessel said Goldsmith, had given a Bill of Sale for, to the Subscriber, for Barratry, committed by him in a late Voyage to be performed from New-York, to the Bay of Chaleurs, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—The Perpetrators of the Robbery, got themselves possessed of the Key of the Stores, where the Sails and Rigging lay housed, from whence they took them, with some Provisions.

The Sloop is remarkable for having been a Coaster to Rhode-Island, under the Command of Capt. Lawton: Is payed well on the in Side, with Spanish Brown and Tar, and the Heads of the Timbers with Red Lead; her Quarter Deck, which was lengthened last Summer, runs over the after Part of her Main Deck; her Mouldings painted yellow, with black Sides and Stern;—is pretty full built, and of an easy Draft of Water.

Ephraim Goldsmith, who formerly commanded her, is a Person about 6 Feet high, raw bon'd, and appears to be about 42 or 43 Years of Age, wears his own Hair, of a sandy Colour, commonly wears a flapt Hat, has a heavy down Look, stoops much in walking, and has a Family at New-Haven.—Whoever secures the Vessel, and the said Goldsmith, so as to convict him, shall receive the above Reward, or Twenty Dollars for the Sloop and Thirty Dollars for the said Goldsmith.

Toland, (in Connellut) March 1, 1770.

Ten Dollars Reward.  
RUN-AWAY the night after the last inst. from the Subscriber in Toland, an apprentice boy, named Uriah Croft, about 20 years of age, five feet and four inches high, thick set, wears his own dark colour'd hair, his left hand something withered, a scar on the same, and another on his left elbow; had with him when he went away, a great coat, a frist beding coat, and a loose vest, all grey homespun kersey; a blue serge vest, two ditto wove with a wale, striped, one red and blue cross-bar'd with white, the other blue and white; a check'd linen shirt, a woollen ditto, two pair of blue stockings, a pair of new shoes, and a pair of sheep-skin breeches. Whoever takes up said apprentice and secures him, in any of his Majesty's gaols, or returns him to his master, shall have Ten Dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid by me,  
ADONIAM GRANT.  
N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid carrying off said apprentice, on penalty of the law.



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ny Cruger, and Mr.  
that city. The two  
by their fellow citizens

Gracious SPEECH  
PARLIAMENT,  
y of January 1770.

men, that I find Myself  
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in this Kingdom, not-  
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Security, Honour or  
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to acknowledge the  
contrary to the Limi-  
of Peace.

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ent, the State of My  
ave endeavoured, on  
bring back My Sub-  
to a due Sense of  
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of my Endeavours  
ations, and that in  
ersons have embarked  
table, and calculated

to destroy the Commercial Connection between  
them and the Mother Country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"I have ordered the proper Estimates to be laid  
before you: I am persuaded that your Affection  
for my Person and Government, and your Zeal  
for the Public Good, will induce you to grant  
such supplies, as are necessary; and you may be  
assured, that on My Part, they shall be managed  
with the strictest Economy."

My Lords and Gentlemen.

"As the Welfare and Prosperity of My People,  
have always been the Object of my Wishes, and  
the Rule of My Actions, so I am persuaded, from  
My Experience of your Conduct, that you will be  
governed in your Proceedings by the same Princi-  
ples; My ready Concurrence and Support, in  
every Measure that may serve to promote those  
Ends, you may always depend upon. On you it  
would be now, more than ever, incumbent to a-  
void all Heats and Animosities among yourselves,  
and to cultivate that Spirit of Harmony, which  
becomes those who have but one common Object  
in their View, and which may be most likely to  
give Authority and Efficacy to the Result of your  
Deliberations: Such a Conduct, on your Parts,  
will above all Things, contribute to main-  
tain, in their proper Lustre, the Strength,  
the Reputation, and the Prosperity of this Coun-  
try; to strengthen the Attachment of My Subjects  
to that excellent Constitution of Government,  
from which they derive such distinguished Advan-  
tages; and, to cause the firm Reliance and Con-  
fidence, which I have in the Wisdom of My Par-  
liament, as well as in their Zeal for the true In-  
terest of My People, to be justified and approved  
both at Home and abroad."

Hamburgh, Dec. 18. A copy of a letter from  
Constantinople, dated the 29th of last month is  
handed about here, advising that on the 4th the  
people rose with a design to dethrone the grand sig-  
nior; that the mutineers approached the seraglio  
in the evening, but were received very warmly by  
the bonstangis, or body guards, and that some  
thousands were killed and wounded on both sides;  
that the grand signior escaped in the night to Adri-  
nople, where he remained with 10,000 of his best  
troops while another corps of 12,000 was left at  
Constantinople to secure the public tranquillity.  
This news however, seems to require a double  
confirmation.

NEWPORT, Feb. 19, 1770.

Capt. Freeborn, from Montserrat and St. Martin's  
informs, that the annual ships from England to the islands,  
brought out all their armaments usual in time of war,  
with full complements of men; and that these ships also  
brought the same stores for the ships which sailed early in  
the year: That they were buying up Bermuda sloops for  
privateers, in all the islands.

Mr. HOLT,

Please to give the following a Place in your next  
Paper, And will oblige your's, &c.

On CANDIDUS's Reply to VESPATIAN, in our last.

DID old Domitian live to draw his Hanger,

Then Candid might have Cause to dread his An-

But no such Fear can from Vespasian rise, [Ger.]

Who takes no Pleasure in—destroying Flies..

New-York, March 10, 1770. Fuscus.

NEW-YORK, March 15.

The Paper signed JUNIUS, which has been published in  
Boston, Philadelphia and this City, has also been re-printed  
in the South-Carolina Gazette of the 19th of February  
last, from the St. James's Chronicle of December 21st.  
At the Bottom of that Paper, it is observed, that the Opinion  
of four of the first Counsel in the Kingdom was taken on that  
Letter before it was committed to the Press.

No Prosecution has as yet been set on Foot against the  
Author or Publisher of that Paper. How different is the  
Conduct and Opinion of the Government at Home, with  
Regard to Libels, from the Conduct and Opinion of some  
People among us? This Conduct seems to shew us, that  
the Star-Chamber Doctrine relative to Libels, is conceived  
in England to be as unfriendly to the Liberty of the Press,  
as it is dangerous to the Rights of the People.

Quere. Is or is not the Piece lately published here, signed  
a son of Liberty, for which Capt. McDougall suffers im-  
prisonment, more than a common Libel, when JUNIUS's  
Letters are printed in one of the most notorious Papers  
in England, unnoticed.

Last Saturday Morning, about 3 o'Clock, a Fire broke out in  
the House of Capt. Samuel Hallet, near Hellgate, on Long-Island.  
The House, with most of the Furniture, was entirely consumed,  
the Loss said to be estimated at about £1800. He and his Wife  
were near home at the Time. There is just Cause of  
Suspicion, that the House was designedly set on Fire, by a Villain  
in the Neighborhood.

Last Thursday Night a little before 12 o'Clock,  
a terrible Fire broke out in a large-wooden Build-  
ing in Scotch-Street, belonging to Mr. Jonathan  
Hampton, being the Place of meeting of the St.  
John's Lodge, who have lost all their Jewels and  
other Furniture. How the Fire began is uncertain,  
but it is generally supposed, that it was from  
Chips and Shavings left by Carpenters who had  
been at work there, and that the Fire must have  
got to a considerable Height within, before it was  
discovered; for after it broke out, in less than 20  
Minutes the whole Building was destroyed. The  
Moon shone very bright and the Weather providen-  
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ble most of the Houses in that Quarter of the  
Town might have been consumed, for most of

the Houses being of Wood, the Streets very nar-  
row, the Pumps affording but a small Quantity  
of Water, and the Distance considerable from  
either of the Rivers, the Engines were not half  
supplied with Water for great Part of the Time.  
The Flames were so furious that they spread a-  
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Efforts of the Inhabitants, greatly assisted by the  
Soldiers in Town and the Men from his Majesty's  
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stroyed, before the Fire could be suppressed. Sever-  
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lost: It is said some of the Stores that were burnt  
contained considerable Quantities of Goods, but  
that most of those who suffered by the Fire were  
poor People, several of whom lost their all.—A  
charitable Subscription for their Relief was set  
on Foot next Day, to which we hear his Honour  
the Lieutenant Governor and others subscribed  
liberally. This is said to be the greatest Fire that  
ever happen'd in this City, all the Mischief was  
done in little more than two Hours.

The Boston Papers of the 15th Instant, give Accounts of sundry  
Frogs between the People of the Country and Town, and some  
Soldiers of the 29th Regiment, in which the Soldiers were al-  
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single Boxing Match, between a Countryman and a Soldier, af-  
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some of the Townsman and Soldiers, and then one of the Soldiers,  
having, at a Rope-walk, given a Challenge to fight any of the  
Workmen, one of them, went to him, threw him down and took  
away his Sword; he went away and returned with 9 or 10 more,  
armed with Bludgeons, Swords and Cutlasses, they attacked the  
Rope-makers, were driven off, return'd again 30 or 40 strong,  
renew'd the Attack and were again driven off. A Magistrate  
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on Wednesday last night, and arrived here on Monday last. He  
reported that the workmen at the ropewalk seeing as they thought  
a disposition for further mischief prevailing among the soldiers, con-  
cluded if they came again, to ring the bells, and alarm the town.  
That on Monday evening the 15th instant a considerable body of  
the soldiers advancing toward the rope walk, the workmen rung  
the Bell cry'd Fire and alarm'd the Town, a great Number of  
People having assembled near the Town-House, where a Sentry is  
placed, the Regiments in Town appeared all arms, and a  
Detachment was sent from the Main Guard to the Sentry; 7  
Men of this Detachment; it seems fired among the Crowd—  
The Post could not certainly tell the Reason,—whether, they  
were assaulted, or two closely pressed, or were order'd to fire,—  
but we hear Capt. Preston, who commanded, denies that he gave  
Orders to fire: The Detachment however fired, one after another,  
in different Directions, up and down, across the Street, &c.  
Three Men were killed on the Spot, another died soon after, 5  
or 6 Men were thought to be mortally wounded, and several more  
hurt. The Governor, Council, Magistrates, &c. assembled, de-  
sired the People to disperse, which they refused, till the Soldiers  
should retire to their Barracks, which, at last they did, and then  
the People dispersed. Capt. Preston immediately surrendered him-  
self and was imprisoned, as also the 7 Men who fired. Next  
Day the Governor, Council, Magistrates, &c. assembled, and  
at the unanimous Solicitation of the People, desired the Command-  
ing Officer to send the whole Body of Soldiers out of Town, to  
which, at last he consented, and Preparations were making for  
their Departure, when the Express came away.

It is reported in Town, that another Express arrived on Tues-  
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nor meddle with private Characters, any further than they are  
connected with public Affairs. This Restriction he hopes will be  
thought Reasonable, on the one Side, and on the other, that none  
will be offended with him for the Freedom with which they may  
be treated, in his Papers; they will have the same Freedom in their  
Turn, upon the same Terms; for at a Printer, he is of no Party,  
but equally at the Service of all.

The Watchman is too long for this Paper, but may have  
a Place in our next.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.  
Sloop Hannah, Griffith, jun. from Hispaniola; Sally, Hunt,  
and Sally, Schermerborne, South-Carolina; Charming Polly,  
Teaman, Rhode-Island; Mary, Lawton, North-Carolina;  
Humbird, Cox, Rhode-Island; Bachelor, Place, Penfela;  
Charlotte, Buffitt, Georgia; Josephus, Huffy, Nantucket.  
Brig Jenny, Hunter, Madeira; Rose, Waldron, St. Uge.

OUTWARD. Sloop Brothers, Ritchie, for Antigua; Man-  
nah, Griffith, jun. Jamaica; Phoenix, Seymour, St. Christopher.  
CLEARED. Sloop Dove, Ferguson, to Philadelphia; Rich-  
mond, Britton, Coraco; Hannah, Barz, North-Carolina;  
Mary, Toulon, Jamaica. Brig Speedwell, Copar, Penfela;  
Philip, Richardson, Gibraltar. Ship Britannia, Munda, London.

To be sold, at public Vendue, at  
the Merchant's Coffee-House, on Thursday the 22d of  
March, at 12 o'Clock;

Leaf for 29 Years to come,

On the 23th Day of this present Month, of the  
Ground now in the Occupation of Mr. Jacob  
Kane, situate in the Outskirts of this city, adjoining  
the Greenwich Road, and Land in the Tenure of  
Abraham Mortier, Esq. on the one Side, and of David  
Johnston, Esq. on the other—containing near 15 Acres of  
excellent Garden, and Meadow Ground, of a good  
Soil, and greatly improved with Manure. The Situation is  
pleasant, and very suitable for a Gentleman's Seat,  
—or it might be made into three or more different inclo-  
sures and improved to great Advantage, in the Business of  
Gardening. The Ground affords Plenty of Currants, Goose-  
berries, Strawberries, Peaches, Pears, Plums,  
Filberts, Walnuts, and several other Kinds of Fruit; also  
upwards of 100 fine Asparagus as any on the Island.  
The Conditions of Sale, and the Terms of Payment,  
shall be made known at the Time of Sale.

TO-MORROW,

Will be sold, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, the  
following Articles, taken out of the Brig Polly and Nancy,  
at Sea, the 19th Ultimo, viz.

ONE Jibb, One Fore Stay Sail, and One Fore Top Gallant Sail, Two Fore Top Sails, One Fore Sail, One Main Stay Sail, One Top Mast Stay Sail, One Middle Stay Sail, One Main Top Sail, One Main Sail, Sundry Coils of Running N. B. On Monday next, will be sold at M'DAVITT'S Vendue House, 74 Pieces fine Irish Linen, with a Parcel Shop Goods.	Rigging and Blocks, Two Wooden and one Brass Compass, One Spy Glass, & one Jack, One Broad Ax and one Saw, One deep sea Lead and Line, and a Hand Leads, One Yawl, one Bag of Hooks, Thimbles, Nails, &c. With two Studding Sails.
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A C O N C E R T  
OF  
M U S I C,  
For the BENEFIT of  
Mr. H U L E T T,

Will be performed on Friday the 23d Instant,  
At Mr. BURNS'S ROOM.  
By particular Desire,  
Mr. STOTHERD, will perform several Pieces  
on the French Horn.  
The Concert to begin at half an Hour past Six o'Clock.  
Tickets, Price 2s.  
N. B. After the Concert, a Ball for the Ladies.  
New-Jersey Feb. 27, 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all  
whom it may concern, that Joseph Sacket, jun. late  
of the City of New-York, Surgeon, intends to make Appli-  
cation to the General Assembly of the Province of New-  
Jersey, at their next Session, to be discharged from his Cre-  
ditors, in Consequence of an Assignment made in New-York,  
of his Estate, in October 1769. 19 22

T O B E S O L D,  
Two Hundred Acres of choice  
Land, at the Creek that leads up to Middletown Point.

A L S O,  
Another Plantation, with a House, Barn, and Kitchen,  
(formerly occupied by Abraham Hendricks) and a Quan-  
tity of Mowing Ground, within five Miles of Middletown  
Point.—Inquire of Abraham Hendricks, at Middletown  
Point, East New-Jersey. 19 22

T O B E S O L D,  
THE GLUE-HOUSE, near Fresh-  
Water, with all the Utensils for Glue-making.—  
It is also very convenient for the Soap and Candle making  
Business, which may be conveniently carried on, besides the  
Glue making.—For further Particulars inquire of Henry Will,  
Pewterer, near the Old Slip. Who makes, sells, and ex-  
changes, all Sorts of Pewter Ware, and gives Cash for old  
Pewter. 19 22

T O B E S O L D, BY  
John, Thomas, & Samuel Franklin,  
At their Store in Queen-Street, between Burling and  
Beekman's-Slip;

BEST Spermaceti Candles, war-  
ranted by the Maker, to be pure and good; a few  
Casks of Liverpool Ale, imported before the Importa-  
tion Agreement; a few Boxes of Tin Plate, green and  
scarlet Rattinets; blue, brown, and mix'd, black Broad  
Cloth; English, Russia and Ravens Salt Cloth; Cordage,  
from 2 to 6 Inches; which they will sell on the lowest Terms.  
New-York, 15th March, 1770. 19 22

Fifty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS the Sloop Three Friends, burthen about  
Fifty Tons, Carpenters Tonnage. Was on the  
Night of the 12th Instant, taken out of the Great Dock,  
and carried away, supposed by Capt. Ephraim Goldsmith,  
who was formerly Part Owner and Master of her, which  
Vessel said Goldsmith, had given a Bill of Sale for, to the Sub-  
scriber, for Barratry, committed by him in a late Voyage  
to be performed from New-York, to the Bay of Chaleurs, in  
the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—The Perpetrators of the Rob-  
bery, got themselves possessed of the Key of the Stores,  
where the Sails and Rigging lay housed, from whence they  
took them, with some Provisions.

The Sloop is remarkable for having been a Coaster to  
Rhode-Island, under the Command of Capt. Lawton; is  
payed well on the Side, with Spanish Brown and Tar, and  
the Heads of the Timbers with Red Lead; her Quarter Deck,  
which was lengthened last Summer, runs over the after Part  
of her Main Deck; her Mouldings painted yellow, with black  
Sides and Stern;—is pretty full built, and of an easy Draft  
of Water.

Ephraim Goldsmith, who formerly commanded her, is a  
Person about 6 Feet high, saw bon'd, and appears to be  
about 45 or 47 Years of Age, wears his own Hair, of a sandy  
Colour, commonly wears a flapt Hat, has a heavy down  
Look, stoops much in walking, and has a Family at  
New-Haven.—Whoever secures the Vessel, and the said  
Goldsmith, so as to convict him, shall receive the above  
Reward, or Twenty Dollars for the Sloop and Thirty Dol-  
lars for the said Goldsmith. SAMUEL BAYARD, jun.  
Tolands, (in Connellient) March 3, 1770.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY the night after the last inst. from the sub-  
scriber in Toland, an apprentice boy, named Uriah  
Croft, about 20 years of age, five feet and four inches high,  
thick set, wears his own dark colour'd hair, his left hand  
something withered, a scar on the same, and another on his  
left elbow; had with him when he went away, a great coat,  
a frist bodied coat, and a loose velt, all grey homespun  
kersey; a blue serge vest, two ditto wove with a wale, strip-  
ped, one red and blue cross-bar'd wove with white, the other blue  
and white; a check'd linen shirt, a woollen ditto, two pair  
of blue stockings, a pair of new shoes, and a pair of sheep-  
skin breeches. Whoever takes up said apprentice and se-  
cures him, in any of his Majesty's gaols, or returns him to  
his master, shall have Ten Dollars reward, and all necessary  
charges paid by me, ADONIAM GRANT.  
N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid carrying off said  
apprentice, on penalty of the law. 19 22



## POET'S CORNER.

*On taking away a Lady's Fan*  
 Of this small Engine disposed,  
 Cease Chloe, cease to mourn;  
 It ill becomes so cold a Breast,  
 —Design'd for those that burn.  
 But both may seem with equal shame;  
 Its feeble Aid resign,  
 It cannot raise in your's a Flame  
 Nor cool the Heat of mine.

**WANTED,**  
 A Young Man that understands  
 waiting at Table, with a good Recommendation.  
 Such a one will meet with good Encouragement, by apply-  
 ing to the Printer. 18 21

**American Red Clover Seed,**  
 OF the last Season's growth; also  
 a few Casks of good Whale Oil, to be sold, by  
**THOMAS PEARSALL,**  
 18 21

**A Negro Man, TO BE SOLD,**  
**HAS been used to both Town**  
 and Country, about 21 Years old, he is a likely sober  
 Fellow, and to be sold for no Fault, but Want of  
 Employment.

A stout brown Horse to be sold at same Place, fit for  
 Draft or Saddle. Enquire of the Printer.  
 New-York 8th March, 1770. 18 21

**TO BE SOLD,**  
**A Lease for Seven Years, from**  
 22d Inst. March, on a Lot of Ground, with a good  
 Store House on said Lot, near the Ship-Yards, where James  
 Holmes deceased, late of this City, kept his Board-Yard;  
 also a Negro Man, well acquainted with the Lumber Busi-  
 ness. Inquire at said Store, of  
 March 7th, 1770. After Holmes, and } Admin-  
 18 21 Eliza Lawrence, } strators.

**BROKEGAOL and made their Escape,**  
 on Tuesday Night, the sixth Instant; John Barnes,  
 John Lawton and James Cunningham, three Prisoners  
 confined for Debt: Barnes is a Man about six Feet high of  
 a meagre V. Age, pitted with the Small-Pox, wears his own  
 dark brown Hair, has a great Impediment in his Speech,  
 and was born in the County of West-Chester: Lawton is  
 a Man about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, wears a Pits burn'd  
 Wig, is very talkative, pitted with the Small Pox, and a  
 Native of Ireland: Cunningham is a Man of about six  
 Feet high, is a most notorious Cheat, and well known in  
 this City as such; he wears his own hair of a dark Colour,  
 mark'd with the Small Pox, and is a Native of the City of  
 New-York. Whoever takes up and secures any of the said  
 Prisoners, so that they may be had again, shall have a Re-  
 ward of Five Pounds if taken within this County, and Ten  
 Pounds if taken in any other County or out of the Province,  
 with all reasonable Charges paid by John Roberts, Sheriff,  
 or James Mills, Gaoler. N. York, 7th March 1770. 18 21

**TO BE SOLD, at public Ven-**  
 due, on Monday the first Day of March 1770 (if  
 not disposed of at private Sale before that Time) the six  
 undermentioned Lots, situated in Old-Town, on the South  
 Side of Staten Island, and bounding on the public Road,  
 leading to Perth-Amboy, viz.  
 One containing 72 Acres, another 54, another 140, ano-  
 ther 54, another 64, and the other 45 Acres, all in good Fence,  
 well water'd and very convenient for the New-York, Mar-  
 ket, being within a Mile of the Landing. — In the run-  
 ning out of said Lots, great Care was taken in dividing  
 as equally as possible, the Wood Land and Meadows, as may  
 appear by a Map of the whole, to be seen at the Resi-  
 dence of James Lawrence, John Rutt Ling, or Joseph Ali-  
 cock, in this City. An indisputable Title will be given by  
 Charles Jandine, the Proprietor, now living on the Premises,  
 and of whom may be known the Conditions of Sale.  
 The SALE of

**CHARLES JANDINE's Land on**  
 Staten-Island, which was to have been on the first  
 Instant, is put off (on Account of the bad Weather that  
 Day) till Monday the 2d of April next, at public VEN-  
 DUE, provided it is not disposed of at private Sale, be-  
 fore that Time, should it remain unsold after that Day,  
 the whole will be to LET; and in that Case, all the  
 Stock, together with the Farming Utensils, will be sold at  
 public Sale.

N. B. It was omitted in the Description given of the said  
 Land in the public Papers, that there are Salt Meadows be-  
 longing to and adjoining the said Land. 18 21

**To be LET or SOLD,**  
**A House and Lot, situate in Eliza-**  
 beth-Town, in the Province of New-Jersey, late the  
 Property of Mr. Joseph Woodruff, jun. deceased, and now  
 in the Possession of Mr. Oliver Spencer. This is a conveni-  
 ent well finished House, and very near the public Landing,  
 therefore fit for almost any kind of Business. Also a Lot of  
 Ground (adjoining to Elliot Grey's House) on which are  
 two small Tenements and a new Wharf.  
 Also to be let, the House and Lot formerly the Widow  
 Maulokers, now in the Possession of Mr. Isaac Arnet; This  
 House is pleasantly situated, on Elisabeth-River, in the  
 Centre of the Town, and also very convenient for Business.  
 Inquire of the Subscribers in Elisabeth-Town.  
 WILLIAM P. SMITH,  
 ISAAC WOODRUFF,  
 ELIAS BOUDINOT.

16 19

**NEW-YORK:** Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing  
 Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for  
 Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, in larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

## To the PUBLIC.

**A**N advertisement having appeared in Mr. Holt's New-  
 York Journal, of Thursday last, publishing a lease  
 for the term of nineteen years, from the first day of May  
 next; of a dwelling house and lot of ground, now in the  
 tenure and occupation of Mr. John Devan, leather breeches  
 maker, to be sold; together with one other dwelling house,  
 adjoining thereto, situate on the north side of Queen-Street,  
 contiguous to the Fly market, in the said city of New York,  
 and that any person inclinable to purchase said lease, might  
 hear of the conditions, by applying to John Cox, at the new  
 gaol, in said city. This is therefore to inform the public;  
 that said houses and lot of ground, are my property and  
 estate in fee simple, whereof I became seized, by virtue of  
 the last will of my father, Francis Foy, late of said city,  
 breeches maker, deceased; and that I have not, since my fa-  
 ther's death, or since I became seized of said premises, con-  
 vey'd, assign'd, or executed any deed, or deeds, lease or  
 leases of said houses and lot of ground, or any of them, or  
 joined my husband, James Robbins, in conveying, assigning,  
 or executing, any deed, or deeds, lease, or leases, of said  
 houses and lot of ground, or any of them, other than a lease  
 for the term of three years, to the said John Devan, which  
 will determine on the first day of May next: On which day  
 I mean and intend to apply for the possession of said premis-  
 ses, as I have not by any means whatsoever, authoriz'd, or  
 empower'd, the said John Cox, or any other person or per-  
 sons, to sell or dispose of the same, for the term of nineteen  
 years, or for any other term of years. Of which all persons  
 that shall or may be concerned in the purchasing or buying  
 any fictitious interest, the said John Cox may claim to have  
 in or to the said premises, are hereby desired to take notice.  
 Dated at New-York, aforesaid, this 21st day of March, 1770.  
 17 20 MARY ROBBINS.

**TO BE SOLD,**  
**NINETEEN Years Lease (from**  
 the first day of May next) of a commodious and well  
 situated dwelling house and lot of ground, now in the  
 tenure and occupation of Mr. John Devan, Leather Breeches  
 maker; together with one other dwelling house, adjoining  
 thereto: said premises are situate on the North side of  
 Queen-Street, contiguous to the Fly Market, in the centre  
 of the city, which renders it valuable and convenient for  
 either Merchant or Mechanic; it has been the most noted  
 place in New-York, for carrying on the leather dwelling and  
 breeches making business, for upwards of twenty years  
 past: — he lot is esteemed one of the best and most com-  
 modious in the city; the whole in good sufficient and tenan-  
 table repair, and now (at the worst of times,) rents for  
 ninety pounds per Annum: Any person inclinable to pur-  
 chase the lease of the abovementioned premises, may hear of the  
 conditions by applying to JOHN COX at the New Gaol.  
 Also to be sold, two lots of land No. 2 and 4 situate in  
 the Township of Barnet, on the West side of Connecticut  
 River, in the county of Cumberland; the whole containing  
 700 acres or thereabouts: A good title will be given for the  
 same; any person inclinable to purchase, may apply as  
 above.  
 22d February 1770. 16 19  
 N. B. As my Title has been publicly called in Ques-  
 tion; any Person who inclines to purchase, may have full  
 Satisfaction from the Opinion of Council, in my Hands.  
 7th March 1770. JOHN COX.

**New-Jersey, } BY Order of Nathaniel**  
 Pettit, and Thomas Van Horn, Esqrs.  
 Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas, for the  
 County of Sussex: Public Notice is hereby given to the  
 Creditors of Sarah Leonard, Edward Pigott, Cornelius  
 Cole and John Allen, insolvent Debtors, and long con-  
 fined in the common Gaol of said County, that Thursday  
 the Twenty Second Day of March next, is appointed by  
 said Judges, to meet at the Court-House of the said Coun-  
 ty, to show Cause, if any they have, why said Insolvents  
 may not be discharged agreeable to the Directions of the  
 late Act of General Assembly, for the Relief of insolvent  
 Debtors.  
 Feb. 20, 1770. 18 20

**THE imposition of a tax upon**  
 goods imported from Great Britain to her Colonies,  
 altho' a palpable violation of their most sacred rights, was not  
 more injurious to them, than in itself impolitic, absurd and  
 detrimental to Great Britain, herself; Yet, notwithstanding  
 the absurdity of the measure, the contrivers of it had cum-  
 ing enough to lay the tax upon articles so necessary to us,  
 that it was with reason supposed we could not do without  
 them, and therefore should be compelled by our wants, to  
 submit to the imposition.

The resolutions of the colonies to stop importation from  
 Great Britain, till she retraced her unjust claims, was judi-  
 ciously calculated to answer the end, but defective in mak-  
 ing provision for a supply of the necessary articles by other  
 means. — If this supply cannot be obtained, for articles of  
 absolute necessity, it is impossible that our agreement for  
 non-importation should long subsist, or answer the end pro-  
 posed. It is incumbent therefore, upon every one who is a  
 friend to the design, and would preserve the rights and li-  
 berties of his country, to give all possible encouragement to  
 the manufactures among ourselves, of those necessary arti-  
 cles on which Great Britain has imposed duties. Among  
 these articles none is more necessary and considerable than  
 paper, — nor more easily supplied, among our selves, if  
 proper encouragement is given, — encouragement that it is in  
 every one's power to give, — to the paper makers — With-  
 out rags it is impossible for them to supply us with paper, —  
 There are rags abundantly sufficient for the purpose, if peo-  
 ple would only be at the pains to save them. — The value to  
 each person is such a trifle, they do not think it worth sav-  
 ing, but they should not save them merely for the value of  
 themselves, but from a principle of love to their country, — they  
 were even to give them to the paper makers, they would  
 find their account in the doing so, they would do the country,  
 in whose welfare their own is involved. The more that  
 every one might contribute to this article, would raise a  
 quantity sufficient to answer the end, — and surely he who  
 will not be at the pains of his little service, cannot be  
 friends to their country, nor desirous to see it flourish.  
 Ready Money given for CLOTHES, by JOHN  
 KEATING, Who makes and sells all sorts of Printing  
 Paper, &c.

To be sold, at first Cost, for Cash only, at the House of  
**THOMAS CHARLES WILLET,**  
 in WALL-STREET.

**A** Great Variety of black  
 Laces, Trolly, minionet, blond and  
 Brussels laces.  
 Silk stockings, silk and other  
 gloves,  
 Gauses, flower'd lawn aprons  
 and handkerchiefs,  
 Silk, linen and Barcelona  
 handkerchiefs,  
 Mullins, copper plate linen  
 and cotton for gowns,  
 Striped Lutestrings, Stuffs  
 and India lutestring,  
 Black and white crapes,  
 Jewel pins, paste buckles,  
 pencils, pocket books,  
 Black japaned pins, needles,  
 French pearl, garnet and jet  
 necklaces and ear rings,  
 The business is carried on as usual, and the best accounts  
 of fashions have been sent over by every packet for that pur-  
 pose. 14 17

**WANTED,**  
**A Gentleman that is Master of**  
 the Latin and Greek Languages, and some Know-  
 ledge of the Mathematicks, and is willing to be a Tutor in a  
 Gentleman's Family, may, by applying to the Printer,  
 hear of an advantageous Offer.  
 N. B. No Person need apply, but such as can be well  
 recommended and are of unblemished Characters.

**A**LL persons having any just demands on the estate of  
 Mary Holmes, widow, late of the city of New-York,  
 deceased; are desired to bring in their accounts, to Edward  
 Nicoll, to be adjusted; and all persons indebted to said  
 estate, are desired to pay the same by the first of April next,  
 to prevent Trouble.  
 17 20 EDWARD NICOLL, Administrator.

**BY Order of Nathaniel Pettit and**  
 Thomas Van Horn, Esqrs. two of his Majesty's Judges  
 of the inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of  
 Sussex: Public Notice is hereby given, that Thursday the 22d  
 of March, is appointed by said Judges to meet, at the Courts  
 House in said County, in order to discharge John Allen, he  
 having complied with the Conditions of the late Act of In-  
 solvency. Feb. 20th, 1770. 16 19  
**New-Jersey, } BY order of the Honourable John Auder-**  
 Mouth, } son, John Taylor and John Wardle,  
 Esqrs. three of the Judges of the court of common pleas for  
 said county: That William Tompison, petitioner for debt,  
 in said gaol, was this tenth day of February, 1770, qualified  
 to his schedule of his effects, pursuant to a late act of as-  
 sembly; an act entitled, an act for the relief of insolvent  
 debtors, made this present tenth year of his Majesty's reign.  
 Now there are to give notice, to the creditors of said debtor,  
 that they be together at the court house of said county, on  
 the 20th day of March next, to show cause if any they have,  
 why the said debtor's estate should not be assign'd for the  
 use of his creditors, and his body discharged from gaol, pur-  
 suant to said act. 16 19

**To be sold, wholesale or Retail.**  
**SUPERFINE** and mid-  
 dling broad cloths  
 Superfine shalloons, and du-  
 rants  
 The best four thread worsted  
 breeches pieces  
 Superfine and middling hair  
 shags, Manchester velvets  
 and thickets,  
 Best Bath coating of different  
 colours, fine knaps  
 Flannel and swanikin  
 Superfine kersey for riding  
 coats, best silk twist but-  
 tons, common basket do.  
 Shamy gloves, worsted  
 stockings, fine & middling  
 buckram, worsted garter-  
 ing, white number thread,  
 cloth coloured do.  
 Boxes of wafers, cotton  
 shapes for vests, double  
 gilt buttons, metal and  
 horn do. black serge dufoy  
 Coarse and fine Irish linen  
 Livery lace  
 Cotton janes, striped burdets,  
 Clouting diaper, double al-  
 lopeens of different colours,  
 Black and cloth coloured  
 crapes, the best tailor's  
 shears and irons, pin-  
 neck shoe & knee buckels,  
 Children's do. by the dozen  
 Any of the above goods, will be sold cheap for cash, by  
 ENNIS GRAHAM, at the corner of Wall-Street.

**To be LET or SOLD, from the 1st of May next,**  
**THE** noted house and lot of land  
 generally known by the name of the Glass-House,  
 where Mr. Taylor now lives; whoever inclines to purchase  
 or rent the same may apply to James Sacket or Cary  
 Ludlow. 17 20

**REMARKS upon a late Paper of**  
 Instructions, calculated for the Meridian of Four  
 Counties, in the Province of New-York.  
 'I so follow and honour the Church of England, as not to  
 hate, but pity, your Presbyterians; the greater Part of whom,  
 I believe, trained up in hereditary Prejudices, act with a  
 good Conscience; but that some amongst them abuse the  
 simplicity of the rest.'  
 JABLONSKI.

## SUPPLEMENT

Or G

**Mr. H O L T,**  
**S**OME Time since, M. Gaine,  
 to the public through the  
 paper, a letter from a person  
 Town, which gave a particu-  
 lar of the riot that had been in  
 Essex and of the proceedings at the  
 general Quarter-sessions for that coun-  
 ty, public may be desirous to know the  
 an insurrection, in the event of which  
 much interested, I beg you will give  
 your next paper; to the following then  
 the proceedings of a special court  
 Terminus, that was this week held  
 several of the rioters, who were in  
 court of Quarter-sessions.

A number of them that were indi-  
 cted, arraigned on their indictments, pleas  
 submitted themselves; and as they  
 marks of contrition, they were only  
 fums; but three others, (to wit),  
 David Dodd, and Lewis Crane, plea-  
 and took their trial, in which they  
 council: The jury was composed of  
 most respectable freeholders in the  
 having heard the evidence on the  
 crown, which was so fully pointed,  
 defendants instructed their council to  
 defence than only examining one ev-  
 the jury without going from the bar  
 all guilty; and the court punished  
 following manner, to wit, John L.  
 fine of £. 100, and to be imprisoned  
 David Dodd, to pay a fine of £. 6  
 prisoned for three months, and Le-  
 some circumstances appeared in his  
 only fined £. 30.

After which the Grand Jury, four-  
 dictment against a number of them,  
 the following address to the court.  
**To the Honourable FREDERICK**  
 Chief Justice, and his Associates, in  
 the Court of Oyer and Terminer  
 Gaol Delivery, now sitting at Ne-  
 for the County of Essex.

**WE** The Grand Inquest for the  
 County of Essex, beg leave to  
 Honours on the present alarming oc-  
 half rendered a court at this time,  
 cessary.

In discharge of our duty, we  
 court, that we have made every ef-  
 power, and presented every person  
 to us, in any manner guilty of the  
 tumultuous disorders.

At the same time, that we have  
 do our duty in presenting offender  
 but think it incumbent on us, to  
 testation and abhorrence of all such  
 in the names of the freeholders of  
 Essex, to give your Honours the stron-  
 that we will steadily oppose every at-  
 turb the public peace, every insult  
 trates, and every kind of contempt  
 of courts of Justice.

Duly sensible that our liberties  
 are protected by the laws, and that  
 that has the least tendency to dis-  
 and tranquillity, so essential to the  
 ciety, ought to be steadily opposed:  
 to declare to your Honours, our res-  
 port and protect every branch of go-  
 by every means in our power, to cu-  
 tious spirit, which has lately dared to  
 in this country.

It gives us great satisfaction, and  
 your Honours will heartily join with  
 ing, that however vainly the mistake  
 boasted of their numbers and power,  
 ally appeared, that the inhabitants  
 of Essex, have exerted sufficient spiri-  
 enemies of peace and good order,  
 dignity and authority of the laws,  
 the daring invaders of their liberty  
 punishment.

Among the persons presented by  
 sible that many seem to merit the  
 court; and as the persons principal-  
 the late disorders have been prosec-  
 punished for their offences: we requi-  
 that those now indicted, who ap-  
 been misled by designing men, ma-  
 favour extended to them, as shall  
 with public justice and the dig-  
 court.

By Order of the Gra  
 ISAAC WOODRUFF  
 Newark, February 23, 1770.



## POET'S CORNER.

*On taking away a Lady's Fan*  
 Of this small Engine disposed,  
 Cease Chloe, cease to mourn;  
 It ill becomes so cold a Breast,  
 —Design'd for those that burn.  
 But both may soon with equal shame;  
 Its feeble Aid resign,  
 It cannot raise in your's a Flame  
 Nor cool the Heat of mine.

## WANTED,

**A Young Man that understands**  
 waiting at Table, with a good Recommendation.  
 Such a one will meet with good Encouragement, by apply-  
 ing to the Printer.

**American Red Clover Seed,**  
 Of the last Season's growth; also  
 a few Casks of good Whale Oil, to be sold, by  
**THOMAS PEARSALL,**

**A Negro Man, TO BE SOLD,**  
**HAS** been used to both Town  
 and Country, about 21 Years old, he is a likely sober  
 Fellow, and to be sold for no Fault, but Want of  
 Employment.

A stout brown Horse to be sold at same Place, fit for  
 Draft or Saddle. Enquire of the Printer.  
 New-York, 8th March, 1770.

## TO BE SOLD,

**A Lease for Seven Years, from**  
 1st Inst. March, on a Lot of Ground, with a good  
 Store House on said Lot, near the Ship-Yards, where James  
 Holmes deceased, late of this City, kept his Board-Yard;  
 also a Negro Man, well acquainted with the Lumber Busi-  
 ness. Inquire at said Store, of

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 confined for Debt: Barnes is a Man about six Feet high of  
 a meagre V. Face, pitted with the Small-Pox, wears his own  
 dark brown Hair, has a great Impediment in his Speech,  
 and was born in the County of West-Chester: Lawton is  
 a Man about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, wears a Pink burn'd  
 Wig, is very talkative, pitted with the Small Pox, and a  
 Native of Ireland: Cunningham is a Man of about six  
 Feet high, is a most notorious Cheat, and well known in  
 this City as such; he wears his own hair of a dark Colour,  
 mark'd with the Small Pox, and is a Native of the City of  
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 ward of Five Pounds: it taken within this County, and Ten  
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 not disposed of at private Sale before that Time) the Six  
 undermentioned Lots, situated in Old-Town, on the South  
 Side of Sixten Island, and bounding on the public Road,  
 leading to Perth-Amboy, viz.

One containing 75 Acres, another 54, another 140, ano-  
 ther 54, another 64, and the other 45 Acres, all in good Fence,  
 well water'd and very convenient for the New-York, Mar-  
 ket, being within a Mile of the Landing. — In the run-  
 ning out of said Lots, great Care was taken in dividing as  
 equally as possible, the Wood Land and Meadows, as may  
 appear by a Map of the whole, to be seen at the Resi-  
 dence of James Lawrence, John Burt Ling, or Joseph Alli-  
 sock, in this City. An indisputable Title will be given by  
 Charles Jandine, the Proprietor, now living on the Premises,  
 and of whom may be known the Conditions of Sale.

## THE SALE of

**CHARLES JANDINE's Land on**  
 Staten-Island, which was to have been on the first  
 Instant, is put off (on Account of the bad Weather that  
 Day) till Monday the 2d of April next, at public VEN-  
 DUE, provided it is not disposed of at private Sale, be-  
 fore that Time. Should it remain unsold after that Day,  
 the whole will be to LET; and in that Case, all the  
 Stock, together with the Farming Utensils, will be sold at  
 public Sale.

N. B. It was omitted in the Description given of the said  
 Land in the public Papers, that there are Salt Meadows be-  
 longing to and adjoining the said Land.

## To be LET or SOLD,

**A House and Lot, situate in Eliza-**  
 beth-Town, in the Province of New-Jersey, late the  
 Property of Mr. Joseph Woodruff, jun. deceased, and now  
 in the Possession of Mr. Oliver Spencer. This is a conveni-  
 ent well finished House, and very near the public Landing,  
 therefore fit for almost any kind of Business. Also a Lot of  
 Ground (adjoining to Eliza Grey's House) on which are  
 two small Tenements and a new Wharf.

Alto to be let, the House and Lot formerly the Widow  
 Manlockes, now in the Possession of Mr. Isaac Arnet: This  
 House is pleasantly situated, on Elizabeth-River, in the  
 Centre of the Town, and also very convenient for Business.  
 Inquire of the Subscribers in Elizabeth-Town.

WILLIAM P. SMITH,  
 ISAAC WOODRUFF,  
 ELIAS BOWDENOY.

**NEW-YORK:** Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing  
 Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for  
 Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, in larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

## To the PUBLIC.

**A**N advertisement having appeared in Mr. Holt's New-  
 York Journal, of Thursday last, publishing a lease  
 for the term of nineteen years, from the first day of May  
 next; of a dwelling house and lot of ground, now in the  
 tenure and occupation of Mr. John Devan, leather breeches  
 maker, to be sold; together with one other dwelling house,  
 adjoining thereto, situate on the north side of Queen-street,  
 contiguous to the Fly market, in the said city of New York,  
 and that any person inclinable to purchase said lease, might  
 hear of the conditions, by applying to John Cox, at the new-  
 gaol, in said city. This is therefore to inform the public;  
 that said houses and lot of ground, are my property and  
 estate in fee simple, whereof I became seized, by virtue of  
 the last will of my father, Francis Foy, late of said city,  
 breeches maker, deceased; and that I have not, since my fa-  
 ther's death, or since I became seized of said premises, con-  
 vey'd, assign'd, or executed any deed, or deeds, lease or  
 leases of said houses and lot of ground, or any of them, or  
 joined my husband, James Robbins, in conveying, assigning,  
 or executing any deed, or deeds, lease, or leases, of said  
 houses and lot of ground, or any of them, other than a lease  
 for the term of three years, to the said John Devan, which  
 will determine on the first day of May next: On which day  
 I mean and intend to apply for the possession of said premi-  
 ses, as I have not by any means whatsoever, authoris'd, or  
 empower'd, the said John Cox, or any other person or per-  
 sons, to sell or dispose of the same, for the term of nineteen  
 years, or for any other term of years. Of which all persons  
 that shall or may be concerned in the purchasing or buying  
 any fictitious interest, the said John Cox may claim to have  
 in or to the said premises, are hereby desired to take notice.  
 Dated at New-York aforesaid, this 1st day of March, 1770.  
 17 20 MARY ROBBINS.

## TO BE SOLD.

**NINETEEN Years Lease (from**  
 the first day of May next) of a commodious and well  
 situated dwelling house and lot of ground, now in the  
 tenure and occupation of Mr. John Davan, Leather Breeches-  
 maker; together with one other dwelling house, adjoining  
 thereto: said premises are situate on the North side of  
 Queen-Street, contiguous to the Fly Market, in the centre  
 of the city, which renders it valuable and convenient for  
 either Merchant or Mechanic; it has been the most noted  
 place in New-York, for carrying on the leather dressing and  
 breeches making business, for upwards of twenty years  
 past: — he is esteemed one of the best and most commo-  
 dious in the city; the whole in good sufficient and tenant-  
 able repair, and now (at the worst of times,) rents for  
 ninety pounds per Annum: Any person inclinable to pur-  
 chase the lease of the abovementioned premises, may hear of the  
 conditions by applying to JOHN COX at the New Gaol.

Also to be sold, two lots of land No. 3 and 4 situate in  
 the Township of Barnet, on the West side of Connecticut  
 River, in the county of Cumberland; the whole containing  
 700 acres or thereabouts: A good title will be given for the  
 same; any person inclinable to purchase, may apply at  
 above. 22d February 1770. 16 19

N. B. As my Title has been publicly called in Questi-  
 on; any Person who inclines to purchase, may have full  
 Satisfaction from the Opinion of Council, in my Hands.  
 7th March, 1770. JOHN COX.

## New-Jersey, BY Order of Nathaniel

Pettit, and Thomas Van Horn, Esqrs.  
 Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas, for the  
 County of Sussex: Public Notice is hereby given to the  
 Creditors of Sarah Leonard, Edward Pigott, Cornelius  
 Cole and John Allen, insolvent Debtors, and long con-  
 fined in the common Gaol of said County, that Thursday  
 the Twenty Second Day of March next, is appointed by  
 said Judges, to meet at the Court-House of the said County,  
 to shew Cause, if any they have, why said Insolvents  
 may not be discharged agreeable to the Directions of the  
 late Act of General Assembly for the Relief of insolvent  
 Debtors. Feb. 20, 1770. 18 20

## THE imposition of a tax upon

goods imported from Great Britain to her Colonies,  
 altho' a palpable violation of their most sacred rights, was not  
 more injurious to them, than in itself impolitic, absurd and  
 detrimental to Great Britain, herself; Yet, notwithstanding  
 the absurdity of the measure, the contrivers of it had cum-  
 pting enough to lay the tax upon articles so necessary to us,  
 that it was with reason supposed we could not do without  
 them, and therefore should be compelled by our wants, to  
 submit to the imposition.

The resolutions of the colonies to stop importation from  
 Great Britain, till she retracted her unjust claims, was judi-  
 ciously calculated to answer the end, but defective in mak-  
 ing provision for a supply of the necessary articles by other  
 means. — If this supply cannot be obtained, for articles of  
 absolute necessity, it is impossible that our agreement for  
 non-importation should long subsist, or answer the end pro-  
 posed. It is incumbent therefore, upon every one who is a  
 friend to the design, and would preserve the rights and li-  
 berties of his country, to give all possible encouragement to  
 the manufactures among ourselves, of those necessary arti-  
 cles on which Great Britain has imposed duties. Among  
 these articles none is more necessary and considerable than  
 paper, — nor more easily supplied, among our selves, if  
 proper encouragement is given, — encouragement that it is in  
 every one's power to give, — to the paper makers — With-  
 out rags it is impossible for them to supply us with paper, —  
 There are rags abundantly sufficient for the purpose, if peo-  
 ple would only be at the pains to save them. — The value to  
 each person is such a trifle, they do not think it worth sav-  
 ing, but they should not save them merely for the value of the  
 rags, but from a principle of love to their country, — they  
 were even to give them to the paper makers, they should  
 find their account in the doing, they would do the country,  
 in whose welfare their own is involved. The paper that  
 every one might contribute to this article, would raise a  
 quantity sufficient to answer the end, — and surely he who  
 will not be at the pains of this little service, cannot be  
 friends to their country, nor desirous to see it flourish.

Ready Money given for CLOTHES, by JOHN  
 KEATING, Who makes and sells all sorts of Printing  
 Paper, &c.

## To be sold, at first Cost, for Cash only, at the House of THOMAS CHARLES WILLET,

In WALL-STREET.  
**A** Great Variety of black  
 Laces,  
 Trolly, minionet, blond and  
 Beuifels laces.  
 Silk stockings, silk and other  
 gloves,  
 Gauses, flower'd lawn aprons  
 and handkerchiefs,  
 Silk, linen and Barcelona  
 handkerchiefs,  
 Mullins, copper plate linen  
 and cotton for gowns,  
 Striped Lutestrings, Stuffs  
 and India lutestring,  
 Black and white crape;  
 Jewel pins, paste buckles;  
 pencils, pocket books,  
 Black japaned pins, needles,  
 French pearl, garnet and jet  
 necklaces and ear rings,  
 The business is carried on as usual, and the best accounts  
 of fashions have been sent over by every packet for that pur-  
 pose. 14 17

## WANTED,

**A Gentleman that is Master of**  
 the Latin and Greek Languages, and some Know-  
 ledge of the Mathematicks, and is willing to be a Tutor in  
 a Gentleman's Family, may, by applying to the Printer,  
 hear of an advantageous Offer.  
 N. B. No Person need apply, but such as can be well  
 recommended and are of unblemished Characters.

**A**LL persons having any just demands on the estate of  
 Mary Holmes, widow, late of the city of New-York,  
 deceased; are desired to bring in their accounts, to Edward  
 Nicoll, to be adjusted; and all persons indebted to said  
 estate, are desired to pay the same by the first of April next,  
 to prevent Trouble. 17 20

EDWARD NICOLL, Administrator.

**BY Order of Nathaniel Pettit and**  
 Thomas Van Horne, Esqrs. two of his Majesty's Judges  
 of the inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of  
 Sussex: Public Notice is hereby given, that Thursday the 22d  
 of March, is appointed by said Judges to meet, at the Court  
 House in said County, in order to discharge John Allen, he  
 having complied with the Conditions of the late Act of In-  
 solvency. Feb. 2th, 1770. 16 19

**New-Jersey, BY** order of the honourable John Auder-  
 month, Esq. son, John Taylor and John Wardle,  
 Esqrs. three of the Judges of the court of common pleas for  
 said county; That William Tompson, petitioner for debt,  
 in said gaol, was this tenth day of February, 1770, qualified  
 in his schedule of his effects, pursuant to a late act of as-  
 sembly; an act entitled, an act for the relief of insolvent  
 debtors, made this present tenth year of his Majesty's reign.  
 Now these are to give notice, to the creditors of said debtor,  
 that they be together at the court house of said county, on  
 the 20th day of March next, to shew cause if any they have,  
 why the said debtor's estate should not be assign'd for the  
 use of his creditors, and his body discharged from gaol, pur-  
 suant to said act. 16 19

## To be sold, wholesale or Retail.

**SUPERFINE** and mid-  
 dling broad cloths  
 Superfine shalloons, and du-  
 rants  
 The best four thread worsted  
 breeches pieces  
 Superfine and middling hair  
 shags, Manchester velvets  
 and thickets,  
 Best Bath coating of different  
 colours, fine knaps  
 Flannel and swanfin  
 Superfine kersey for riding  
 coats, best silk twist but-  
 tons, common basket do.  
 Shabby gloves, worsted  
 stockings, fine & middling  
 buckrams, worsted garter-  
 ing, white number thread,  
 cloth coloured do.  
 Boxes of wafers, cotton  
 shaps for vests, double  
 gilt buttons, metal and  
 horn do. black serge dufoy  
 Coarse and fine Irish linen  
 Livery lace  
 Cotton janes, striped burdets,  
 Clouting diaper, double al-  
 lopeens of different colours,  
 Black and cloth coloured  
 crape, the best taylor's  
 shears and irons, pinch-  
 beck shoe & knee buckels,  
 Children's do. by the dozen  
 Any of the above goods, will be sold cheap for cash, by  
 ENNIS GRAHAM, at the corner of Wall-street.

Common combs, pen knives,  
 Knives and forks  
 Nankeens and India janes for  
 breeches  
 Russia drilling, a cheap thing  
 for breeches  
 Silk breeches pieces, scarlet  
 camblet for coats  
 Scarlet sagathie, and cloth  
 colour'd do. India dimmity,  
 Silk torsettees and Camblets  
 Dufosy, silk and hair gro-  
 gram, Persians of different  
 colours, Genoa velvet of  
 different colours, shags,  
 and feather'd  
 Velvet, silk hose, thread and  
 cotton do.  
 Silk and linen handkerchiefs,  
 Black & white Barcelona do.  
 Sewing silk  
 Silk knee garters, scarf silk  
 twist, silk ferrits  
 Broad and narrow gold and  
 silver lace, gold and silver  
 vellum, gold and silver  
 knee garters, gold and silver  
 thread, gold and silver  
 spolets, gold and silver  
 fringe, fashionable silver  
 buttons; a few boxes of  
 spermaceti candles  
 Loaf sugar, &c. 17 20

## To be LET or SOLD, from the 1st of May next,

**THE** noted house and lot of land  
 generally known by the name of the Glass-House,  
 where Mr. Taylor now lives; whoever inclines to purchase  
 or rent the same may apply to James Sacket or Cary  
 Ludlow. 13—

## In the Press and shortly will be published,

**REMARKS** upon a late Paper of  
 Instructions, calculated for the Meridian of Four  
 Counties, in the Province of New-York.  
 'Tis to follow and honour the Church of England, as not to  
 hate, but pity, your Presbyterians; the greater Part of whom,  
 I believe, trained up in hereditary Prejudices, act with a  
 good Conscience; but that some amongst them abuse the  
 simplicity of the rest.' JASLONSKI.

## SUPPL

Mr. HOLT,  
 OME Time since  
 to the public t  
 paper, a letter  
 Town, which g  
 the riot that

Essex and of the proce  
 neral Quarter-sessions  
 public may be desirou  
 an insurrection, in the  
 much interested, I be  
 your next paper; to the  
 the proceedings of a  
 Terminer, that was th  
 several of the rioters  
 court of Quarter-sessio

A number of them t  
 arraigned on their ind  
 submitted themselves;  
 marks of contrition, th  
 sums; but three othe  
 David Dodd, and Len  
 and took their trial, i  
 council: The jury w  
 most respectable freeh  
 having heard the ev  
 crown, which was fo  
 fendants instructed the  
 the defence than only ex  
 the jury without goin  
 all guilty; and the c  
 following manner, to  
 fine of £. 100, and to  
 David Dodd, to pay  
 prisoned for three mo  
 some circumstances ap  
 only fined £. 30.

After which the Gre  
 didment against a num  
 the following address  
 To the Honourable P  
 Chief Justice, and  
 the Court of Oyer  
 Gaol Delivery, now  
 for the County of E

**WE** The Grand  
 County of Essex  
 Honours on the preler  
 half rendered a contr  
 cessary.

In discharge of our  
 court, that we have  
 power, and presented  
 to us, in any manner  
 tumultuous disorders.

At the same time, t  
 do our duty in prese  
 but think it incumbe  
 testation and abhorren  
 in the names of the  
 Essex, to give your Ho  
 that we will readily o  
 turb the public peace  
 trates, and every kind  
 of courts of Justice.

Duly sensible that  
 are protected by the  
 that has the least ten  
 and tranquility, so effe  
 ciety, ought to be flea  
 to declare to your Ho  
 port and protect every  
 by every means in cu  
 tious spirit, which has  
 in this country.

It gives us great sat  
 your Honours will hea  
 ing, that however vain  
 boasted of their numbe  
 ally appeared, that th  
 of Essex, have exerted  
 enemies of peace and  
 dignity and authority  
 the daring invaders o  
 punishment.

Among the persons  
 sible that many seem  
 court; and as the per  
 the late disorders have  
 punished for their offe  
 that those now indi  
 been misled by design  
 favour extended to th  
 with public justice  
 court.

By Ord  
 ISAAC

Newark, February 2



# SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1419.

[THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1770.]

Mr. H. O. L. T.  
SOME Time since, M. Gains, communicated to the public through the channel of his paper, a letter from a person at Elizabeth-Town, which gave a particular account of the riot that had been in the county of Essex and of the proceedings at the court of General Quarter-sessions for that county; and as the public may be desirous to know the final issue of an insurrection, in the event of which they are so much interested, I beg you will give a place in your next paper, to the following short narrative of the proceedings of a special court of Oyer and Terminer, that was this week held for the trial of several of the rioters, who were indicted at the court of Quarter-session.

A number of them that were indicted, on being arraigned on their indictments, plead guilty, and submitted themselves; and as they shewed strong marks of contrition, they were only fined in trifling sums; but three others, (to wit), John Dodd, David Dodd, and Lewis Crane, plead Not guilty, and took their trial, in which they were allowed counsel: The jury was composed of some of the most respectable freeholders in the county, (who having heard the evidence on the part of the crown, which was so fully pointed, that the defendants instructed their counsel to make no other defence than only examining one evidence,) when the jury without going from the bar, found them all guilty; and the court punished them in the following manner, to wit, John Dodd, to pay a fine of £. 100, and to be imprisoned for 4 months; David Dodd, to pay a fine of £. 60, and be imprisoned for three months, and Lewis Crane, as some circumstances appeared in his favour, was only fined £. 30.

After which the Grand Jury, found bills of indictment against a number of them, and presented the following address to the court.

To the Honourable FREDERICK SMITH, Esq; Chief Justice, and his Associates, the Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, now sitting at Newark, in and for the County of Essex.

WE The Grand Inquest for the body of the County of Essex, beg leave to address your Honours on the present alarming occasion, which, hitherto rendered a court at this time, absolutely necessary.

In discharge of our duty, we can assure the court, that we have made every enquiry in our power, and presented every person that appeared to us, in any manner guilty of the late riotous and tumultuous disorders.

At the same time, that we have endeavoured to do our duty in presenting offenders, we cannot but think it incumbent on us, to declare our detestation and abhorrence of all such crimes; and in the names of the freeholders of the county of Essex, to give your Honours the strongest assurances, that we will steadily oppose every attempt to disturb the public peace, every insult to the magistrates, and every kind of contempt to the authority of courts of Justice.

Duly sensible that our liberties and properties are protected by the laws, and that every measure that has the least tendency to disturb that order and tranquillity, so essential to the happiness of society, ought to be steadily opposed: We beg leave to declare to your Honours, our resolution to support and protect every branch of government, and by every means in our power, to curb that licentious spirit, which has lately dared to raise its head in this country.

It gives us great satisfaction, and we doubt not your Honours will heartily join with us in reflecting, that however vainly the mistaken people have boasted of their numbers and power, it has eventually appeared, that the inhabitants of the county of Essex, have exerted sufficient spirit to oppose the enemies of peace and good order; to support the dignity and authority of the laws, and to bring the daring invaders of their liberties to condign punishment.

Among the persons presented by us we are sensible that many seem to merit the mercy of the court; and as the persons principally concerned in the late disorders have been prosecuted and justly punished for their offences: we request the court, that those now indicted, who appear to have been misled by designing men, may have such favour extended to them, as shall be consistent with public justice and the dignity of this court.

By Order of the Grand Jury,  
ISAAC WOODBRUFF, Foreman.  
Newark, February 23, 1770.

N A P L E S, November 7.  
MOUNT Vesuvius seems to threaten another eruption, having already cast up much inflamed matter, with considerable explosions.

L O N D O N.  
December 2. A gentleman gave on Thursday a thousand guineas to a certain patriotic Commoner; to receive two guineas a day till there was a dissolution of parliament.

It is confidently asserted, that the York petition will not be presented, but suppressed.—It is the most formidable of all the petitions, signed by the most respectable part of the county, on which account every due and undue influence has been made use of to prevent its appearance.

Dec. 5. Certain advice has been received from Ireland, that notwithstanding the house of commons of that kingdom had voted the augmentation of the army, yet they had thrown out the money bill. This must prove exceedingly distressing to government, as all the revenue acts of that kingdom expire on the 25th of this month.—A laudable example to the commons of Great-Britain, to refuse granting the supplies until they have obtained a redress of grievances.

Dec. 7. It was Tuesday, the 21st of last month, the money bill was thrown out by the commons of Ireland.

The tools of power on this side the water, who hang their heads on the late defeat in Ireland, say, that "the only reason which blasted the success of the subsidy bill was, its being introduced out of the common form by a P—v—y C—f—r."

The Officer who gave the word of command on the ever memorable tenth of May, in St. George's Fields, has lately got a promotion.—The reward of merit.

We hear a General Officer is released from his confinement in the King's bench prison.

A brother to a noble Lord, who is a strenuous advocate for liberty, offered to lay a thousand guineas to an hundred yesterday, at a Coffee-House at the West end of the town, that a popular patriot is not master of his liberty on the first of June next.

Thomas Boone, Esq; late governor of South-Carolina, is appointed one of the commissioners of the customs, in the room of Sir Joseph Pennington, deceased.

Dec. 9. An American Governor, (who has not been very long in America) lately wrote to a noble Lord, his intimate friend in England, a full account of the sentiments and opinions which he found prevail among the Americans, in his government; and in particular, he said, they were as faithful, and as loyal subjects, as any the King had; that they had been very much misrepresented in England; and concluded with his private sentiments, which were very unfavourable, of the present administration. The noble Lord, without communicating his intention to any of the ministers, shewed the letter to a great Personage; and a difference between the E. of H. and the E. of P. is said to have been the consequence, as well as some coolness towards a certain minister from the great Personage himself.

The M—y are embarrassed and perplexed to the last degree, and know not which way to extricate themselves. They dread, beyond conception, the meeting of parliament, and the less the space of time becomes to that event, the more their fears and apprehensions increase. Having no settled plan of operations fixed on, notwithstanding the frequent meetings for that purpose, they fear the combat; and depend more on their numbers than the strength of their arguments, or the propriety of their propositions.

Dec. 12. The animosity between this and our sister kingdom, is likely to rise to a most alarming height; as administration are resolved to reject the Money-Bill which takes its rise in their House of Commons, in return for the treatment which the Privy Council Money Bill has received from them: Which makes it probable that the Irish will enter into a serious examination of their rights as a nation.

The Augmentation-bill is come over from Ireland to be signed by his Majesty, and the Money-bill had passed in that kingdom.

We hear, that a bill for triennial parliaments, and also one for limiting the number of placemen in the House of Commons, will certainly be moved for at the next sitting of Parliament.

CHARLESTOWN, (So. Carolina) Feb. 7.  
The legislature of the island of St. Christopher, hath passed a new militia law, and council and assembly have agreed upon a joint address to the King, praying that two hundred

regular troops may be sent to that island; and assuring his Majesty, that they will make proper provision for their reception and better maintenance; which address they have requested the Captain-general to forward with all convenient dispatch to Lord Hillsborough.

A letter from Jamaica says, "Martial Law has lately been declared here, occasioned, it is said, by sundry alarming reports from different parts of the island; some will have it, that declaring it at this time is rather intended to bring the militia into some order, than from an apprehension of danger from enemies foreign and or domestic."

His Excellency Governor Tryon, North-Carolina, has ordered writs to be issued for a general election of members of assembly for that province, on the 12th day of March, to meet on the first day of May next.

Feb. 14. The master of a vessel from Lisbon says, that part of the Russian fleet was arrived at Gibraltar, two line of battle ships and some others were put into Lisbon, where they were received in a friendly manner; he left them there November 20th, and that the Czarina had demanded of our court, the naval succours stipulated by treaty.

General O'Reily was at New-Orleans about a month ago, and they did not talk there of his leaving it for some months.

Feb. 15. The Merchants and Factors of this town, at a numerous meeting, held this day, have given a fresh and eminent proof of their virtue and patriotism; by agreeing immediately to enter into a new resolution, respecting Masters of vessels and other transient persons (who shall hereafter import goods contrary to the intent and meaning of the agreement of the 22d of July last, and intemperately and judiciously refuse to store on-board the same) agreeable to the desire of the people expressed at their general meeting on the 30th past: And the form of the new resolution, we hear, is actually preparing.

The true cause of martial law having been proclaimed in Jamaica, we are informed, was, the Assembly of that Island refusing to make the provision recommended to them for the use of his Majesty's troops stationed there.—Further particulars may be given in a future paper.

Last Friday died suddenly, Captain Thomas Courtain, master of the brigantine Polly, of Poole, lately arrived from Newfoundland.

Feb. 19. On Friday last arrived here, in the Sandwich Packet Boat, Capt. Nottingham, from Falmouth, His Majesty's Royal and most gracious confirmation of the Circuit Court Act, upon which much wished for and important News, we most heartily congratulate the public.

Six companies of his Majesty's 31st regiment are sailed from St. Augustine for Pensacola; also, one for New-Prvidence.

Letters from London informs us, that the statue of the Earl of Catham would be ready in January to be shipped for this province, and may therefore be expected in the first ship from London.

DEAD.] Lieutenant Thomas Pinckney, late of the 60th or Royal American regiment, a brave and gallant officer. He was at the siege of Louisbourg, and in the successful expedition against Martineco, at the siege of the Havana. He received a dangerous wound on the plains of Abraham, fighting against the French, when general Murray attacked them in order to raise the siege of Quebec.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.

A very remarkable cause was lately determined in the Registers Court. An infamous but very artful woman, having prevailed on an old gentleman to marry her, soon acquired such an undue influence over him, that she persuaded him to make his will, and thereby to give her all his estate not before conveyed, to her by deeds of gift, except a small devise to each of his children. In a short time after making this will, the old gentleman died, and the children disputed the validity of the will, as having been obtained by undue influence. The examination of witnesses took up several days. Afterwards a day was appointed for hearing the council on both sides; and last Thursday, the Court pronounced their decree, whereby they set aside the will, to the inexpressible satisfaction of the inhabitants of this City, who in a very remarkable manner interested themselves on the behalf of the injured family.

On the 15th instant arrived from Lisbon the brigantine Sally, Capt. Benjamin Allison, having met with contrary winds, and bad weather on his passage thither, and falling in a little to the northward of his port, his water and other necessaries being nearly expended, put into Oporto for a supply, and on his arrival demanded a Franqui, which



he did not obtain till the fourth day after, and then get produce. He then applied to Messrs. Cates, Babington, and Co. merchants, there, for what necessaries he might want, who appeared ready to serve him; but was soon informed by the Renters of the Customs, that whether he sold his cargo there or no, they would have their duties; on which he applied to the Vice Consul with whose assistance, and the gentlemen above mentioned, his papers was laid before the governor, and in three days after got a clearance for departure; which as soon as the Renters found he had, they came on board and demanded a duty of about two and a half percent on his whole cargo; which unreasonable demand he refused to pay; but went with them to the merchants, of whom they made the same demand of said duties or security for them, both which the merchants refused to give. They then said they would go on board and take their value, which the merchants and Vice Consul, who were then present, said they might do, if they thought proper, but must abide by the consequences. Accordingly in the afternoon they came on board, and without ceremony went down into the cabin, and bringing his chest on deck, demanded the key of it, or they would break it open, which he then gave up, and after examining what it contained, they brought up his bed furniture, with every thing they could find, even to a piece of green baize that covered his table, with his watch, shirts and the whole of his apparel, not leaving him a rag, but what he had on his back, and carried all off with them, an inventory of which he had taken. He then went to Cates and Babington, gentlemen who had hitherto in the most obliging manner rendered him all the service in their power, and acquainting them with the treatment he had met with, entered a protest against said Renters, and those gentlemen promised they would do every thing in their power, which he makes no doubt they will, to get him redressed. And what rendered his misfortune the more aggravating, was that while he lay at Oporto, three or four Dutch vessels put in there, in the very same circumstances with himself, and by the interposition of their Consul, obtained a clearance without paying any duties, and proceeded on their voyage to Lisbon, while he was detained and harassed by the officers of the customs. On his arrival at Lisbon; he flattered himself with making the English Consul (through the interest of Mayne and Company to whom he was consigned) fully acquainted with the whole of the treatment he met with at Oporto during the nine days they detained him there; to accomplish which he made several attempts, accompanied with Mr. Thomas Mayne; but to no purpose, never being able to get a conference with him; so that upon the whole, he got no redress during his stay, yet is persuaded the house of Mayne in Lisbon will assist the gentlemen in Oporto, to get him redressed and to put a stop to such proceedings, if possible, for the future. Are we to suppose that the Petty officers of a little state, which we the other day protected from destruction with our blood and treasure, are suffered at discretion to pillage and rob our vessels, and do every thing to clog and embarrass our trade, while the first Officers of government stand by and approve of their conduct? Is a British subject reduced to such an abject state of contempt? Or shall we suppose that an English Consul who is maintained at a national expence to protect our trade, has absolutely forgot the duty of his station, so as to suffer the greatest outrages to be committed under his immediate inspection, while he does not condescend to take notice of the sufferer that he may obtain such justice, as the government would afford him, and such as the subjects of another state enjoy. Which ever of these be the case, it is high time some remedy was provided. This is not the case of one man, thousands may soon be treated with the same indignity.

The Brig Hetty, Capt. Osborne, who arrived here last Friday, left Lisbon the 13 January in company with several vessels for this port not yet arrived. On the 1st of February in lat. 23, 30, long. he spoke the Brig Jenny, Capt. Hunter from Madeira, for New-York, out 19 days all well, and on the 12th in lat 32, 18, long. 60, he spoke a Sloop from St. Martins, but could not learn her name or the Captains, for Piscataqua, out twelve days all well.

#### THE Partnership of Bolton & Sigell,

being this day dissolved: All those to whom they are indebted, are desired to send in a state of their demands. And it is humbly requested of those gentlemen who are indebted to them, that they will be pleased to discharge their accounts, to enable Mr. SIGELL to settle his affairs as soon as possible.

The business for the future, will be carried on, solely, by RICHARD BOLTON, who begs leave to solicit the continuance of the public's favour. The most respectful attention shall be employed to secure the approbation of every gentleman who pleases to frequent the house.

WANTED, A person who understands accounts, and is properly qualified to take care of a cellar and bar: Such a one with a good recommendation, will meet with good encouragement. Feb. 5th, 1770.

#### To be sold, at public Vendue, on

the 20th March instant, on the Premises, at Ten o'Clock; A House and lot of ground, situate near Alderman Roosevelt's, at the Tea-water pump, being part of the estate of the widow Mc Baine, deceased: In the house there are two convenient fire places, in the lower floor.

The lot contains in front and rear, twenty-five feet; and in length on each side, one hundred feet. All those who have any just demands on the above estate, are desired to bring their accounts;—And those who are indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment; as we are determined to prosecute all those who do not comply.

WILLIAM OGILVIE, } Administrators.  
ALEXANDER BATES, }

#### LATELY imported, and to be sold

exceeding cheap for cash only, by JOHN KEATING, at his store between the Fly-Market and Burlington Slip; a parcel of low priced yd. wide Irish linens, with a variety of other goods among which are,

BROAD-Cloths of different colours,  
Shalloons, dutants & tam-mies.  
Hair and worsted plushes of different colours.  
Fullians, silk twist and mohair.  
Best twist and metal buttons.  
Broad and narrow binding.  
Knee garters, silk laces.  
A great variety of the most fashionable ribbons.  
Black laces, gimps and bugles.  
Thread and blond lace.  
Laces and gauze handkerchiefs.  
Cambricks and lawns.  
Gheating and long lawns.  
Red and check linen handkerchiefs.  
Check linen, dowlai and diaper.  
And several other articles, to tedious to mention, with a neat assortment of millinery in the greatest taste.

Likewise at said KEATING's may be had pasteboard, Wrapping paper, press paper, cartridge do. sheathing do. punting do. and may be had in 10 days a quantity of writing do. all of this country manufacture: Good encouragement to journeymen paper makers, and ready money for clean linen rags.

#### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN-away on Thursday the 8th of November, 1769, from the subscriber, then at New-York, a Scotch indentured servant man, named John Southerland, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, short brown hair, pale fallow complexion, occasioned by sickness he lately had in the West-Indies; has been a soldier, and wounded in the thigh with a ball, the scar of which may be seen; is much addicted to drink, has lived 4 or 5 years in the Indies, employed in the farming business.—Had on when he went away, a check'd shirt, a pair of Russia drab breeches or osenaburg trousers, black stockings, English made shoes, pinchbeck buckles, an oldish brown under waistcoat, a short blue one lined with white flannel, over it, and a narrow brim'd boy's felt hat. He also carried off with him the following clothes, with which he was sent to a washerwoman, viz. Two check'd linen handkerchiefs, two or three pairs of white cotton stockings, one or two pairs of osenaburg, and two pair check'd trousers, one or two white frocks, two or three check'd, and four ruffled shirts, one or two of which were mark'd on the flap, with the letters L. G. in a yellow stain.—All persons to whom any of the said goods may be offer'd for sale, or who may afterwards discover them, are desired to stop them, and the said servant; and whoever delivers him to Mr. William Milner, at the Exchange in New-York, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges. All masters of vessels and others, are hereby warn'd not to carry off, harbour or conceal the said servant, as they will answer it at their peril.

LEMUEL GUSTINE, Jun.

#### THE Partnership between Joseph

Randle and John Ridgway, being this Day dissolved; all Persons concerned are desired to bring in and settle their Accounts, and pay or receive the Balances due.

#### TO BE SOLD.

#### THE noted Grift-Mills on Cran-

berry Brook, in the County of Middlesex, Province of New-Jersey, all in good working order, has two Pair of stones, three good bolts which go by water, the stream is good, a framed house, stable, lot of three acres of good English meadow adjoining: Also 212 acres of good land, a good framed dwelling house and Barn thereon two miles from said mills, and 19 acres of meadow lying along Penolipin Brook; they lie in a pleasant and healthy country, the estate of Michael Reynolds, deceased, the mills are well situated for a Country store, lying on the stage road ten miles from South-River landing, and 18 miles from Abbot's landing on Delaware, so that the purchaser may send his produce, or receive goods from either New-York or Philadelphia, at a very reasonable rate: The mills to be sold separately, if required: For further particulars, enquire of us, on the premises, who will give a good title.

Feb. 10, 1770.

Grace Reynolds, } Execut.  
John Reynolds, }

#### The subscriber having spent

sixty years of life, in the most unwearied industry, latter part of which has been singularly unfortunate) and being willing and desirous, so far as in my power, to do justice to all men, and to deliver up all my effects to the use and benefit of my creditors; do give this public notice, that all whom it may concern, that I shall apply to the governor, council, and general assembly, of the province of New-Jersey, at their ensuing meeting in general assembly, at Burlington, on the fifteenth day of March next, for a law of said province, to be passed, to save and prevent any person from imprisonment for any debts heretofore by me contracted; any estate that I may hereafter acquire, to be nevertheless subject to be taken and seized, for the use of my creditors.

Newark, Feb. 14th, 1770.

17 19

SEAL OGDEN.

#### THE Co-partnership of Thomas

and John Shipboy being dissolved, all persons whatsoever, indebted to the said partnership, either by bond, note, or book debt, are desired to pay the same to Thomas Shipboy, of Albany, or Mr. Christopher Smith, in New-York, his Attorney, before the first day of May next, and to no other person or persons whatsoever. Debts not discharged by the time abovementioned, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, in order to be treated as the law directs, without any further notice.

15 18

#### To be SOLD, by

#### NICHOLAS BOGART,

In the Broad-Way, near Coney-Market;

London long pipes, TD.  
A variety of Scot's thread, by the ounce or pound, Scot's snuff in bladders, or by the lb.  
Felt hats, men and boys castor ditto,  
White Chapel round and square pointed needles, Knitting needles, Jews harps, Horn combs, and ivory fine teeth'd ditto,  
Pastboard and silk stay laces, Cruels and English worsteds, Calicoes, stamp linen and cottons, white calicoes, Mullins and French cottons, Long lawns, cambricks, and Plain lawns,  
A variety of thread laces, and Darning threads,  
Ell & yard wide plain gauze, Ell black gauze, love and love ribbons,  
Silk and leather women's gloves,  
Worsted and leather women's mitts  
Holland bedticks, 7-4 and 6-4 bunts,  
Best China cups and saucers, Poplins, worsted damasks, & Cambricks,  
Black and coloured India taffeties,  
Black English taffeties and Perlians,  
Sartanets, various colours, Knee garters, various colours, Broad-cloths of various en-

lours and prices,  
Bath rugs, raterens, frizes, and half thicks,  
Penitons, flannels, long eils, German serges,  
Raterens, shalloons, darants, Calimancoes, tannies, variety of shags, velvets, Everlastings, serge de nimes, Satinets,  
Stocking patterns, variety of Sewing silks,  
Buttons, twist, coloured Thread, buckram, Coat bindings, quality binding, silk terrets, Galoons, yellow canvas for working samplers, Writing paper, ink-powder, and primers,  
Pfalters, Dilworth's spelling books,  
New testaments and bibles, Dutch folio bibles, A variety of Dutch books for teaching children, Yard, 13-8, 6-4, and 7-8 checks,  
Nankeens, by the piece, Hofes, Bristol, Irish, and childrens shoes, Southong and bohea tea, Cotton, Pepper, coffee, chocolate, and powder blue, Cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, and mace, Also, a complete set of tin-mains tools.

16 21

#### To be let, from the first Day of MAY next,

#### THE noted tavern, known by

the name of the sign of the Dove, situate on Harlem road, about five miles distant from New-York, together with a commodious kitchen, garden, barn, stable and small tract of land, contiguous thereto. The said premises will be let for one year, or a lease thereof given for a term of years, as may best suit the lessor and lessee:—For further particulars inquire of JAMES MILLS, at the New Gaol.

New-York, 10th Feb. 1770.

16 10

#### Wanted immediately,

A Person who will undertake to erect, at a Place about 50 Miles from this City,

A FORGE with two Hammers and four Fires.

It will be required that the Timber be cut speedily, before the Sap begins to rise, and that the Undertaker perform the whole Work, gravel the Dam, &c. finding himself Hands, Team and Provisions.

Good Security will be given, that the Money, according to Agreement, shall be paid when the Work is completed. Inquire of the Printer.

16 19

#### To be SOLD,

#### BY the subscriber, living in the

township of Pilegrove, in the county of Salem and western division of the province of New-Jersey; the one half of a forge, with four fires and two hammers, with coal houses and a convenient dwelling house; the whole built with stone, and in good repair, not more than three years old, with a smiths shop, and a number of workmens houses, sufficient to accommodate the workmen, together with the half part of a stone grist mill, two years old, and in good repair, on a never failing stream of water, constantly supplied with springs; the mill overshot, with one pair of stones, bolting tackling all goes by water, within half a mile of the above said forge. Also the one half part of the mine, within a quarter of a mile of said forge, containing a sufficiency of good iron ore to supply any number of works, which has been proved both in blooming and refining, and is of a superior quality to any iron made in the province.—Also one other forge with three fires and one hammer, with sufficiency of room to erect another hammer, and fire in the same house: A good saw mill on the same dam, the whole in good repair and new, with a furnace, casting and bridge houses, and other conveniences suitable for the same, on the said forge dam, with a cole house, sufficient to contain fifteen hundred loads of coal; a smiths shop, tan yard, curry shop, shoemakers shop, and a bark mill; also a good dwelling house and kitchen, with a good spring of water near the door; store house, stables and workmens houses: the whole within a mile of the grist mill, and a mile and half of the first mentioned forge, and a mile from the mine hole; with about thirty acres of good improved meadow, within a mile of the furnace, and about four hundred acres of rich swamp adjoining, within the same distance, with two good farms within a mile, sufficient to put in a hundred acres of grain a year, with a sufficient quantity of fine timber land, to accommodate the furnace and two forges for any time. The greatest distance to cart coal will not exceed three miles in twenty years: The purchaser may have with the works, 600 loads of coal, and two thousand cords of wood within a mile of the furnace, the greatest part set in pits. The whole is situated in a fine country for trade, where there is plenty of all sorts of country produce. To be sold reasonably, and on a good stream of water, called the Walkkill-river, in the county of Sussex, in east Jersey, forty miles from New-Wind-for; where is good navigation to New-York, and thirty miles from a landing on the river Delaware: From which place, iron may be transported to Philadelphia, reasonably. Any person inclining to purchase all, or part, may apply to the subscriber, at his house, or to Abia Brown, living at said works.

15th Feb. 1770.

JOSEPH SHARP.